

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI., No. 601. SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 28, 1878. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that we have commenced business at this Port and Bombay as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS under the style and firm of M. S. GUBBAY & Co.

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(without Mercury) are the best remedy for Bile Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

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DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—“Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.”

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

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Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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IS SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

In India, China, &c., Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high estimation in which PHOSPHORUS is held is unquestionably due to its administration in this form. Therefore, ask for

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Orange Marmalade,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
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Potted Meats and Fish,
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,
Herrings à la Sardine,
Yarmouth Bloaters,
Blackwall Whitebait,
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Preserved Vegetables,
Hams and Bacon, in Tins,
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Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND
RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all
impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and
Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and
permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste,
and warranted free from anything injurious
to the most delicate constitution of either sex,
the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a
trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM
ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS through-
out the world.

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN,
ENGLAND. 5fe 9

Health for a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's
Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged,
these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm.
Is your Blood impure? here again is your
remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for exis-
tence, in the present day, good health is
everything; when it is lacking all enjoy-
ment is excluded, and competency is too often
reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying,
digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably
adapted for restoring soundness to invalids,
whose functions are so feebly or irregularly
performed that life itself seems most preca-
rious. The Stomach has its many maladies
removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the
torpid Liver is roused by them to active
secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged
to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently
stimulated, and every other organ subserving
digestion is placed at its natural standard and
better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor,
whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer
from the consequences arising from over in-
dulgence at the table or otherwise, will find
that, if health can possibly be restored, these
patent Pills (taken according to the printed
direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an
old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which
this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied
in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful
thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising
from nameless causes which sap the very
existence of the young and strongest, and
which a course of Mercury can never cure,
always yield to the influence of this renowned
Ointment, when perseveringly used in con-
junction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff
joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter
often settle upon the chest, producing fatal
consequences) let the afflicted parts be effec-
tually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is
into meat, and a certain cure will only be a
question of time and patience. 41 tf

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DRY MONOPOLE.

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WILDEN WORKS, STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

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grateful."—See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

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INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON
ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD
IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES AND
FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

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In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

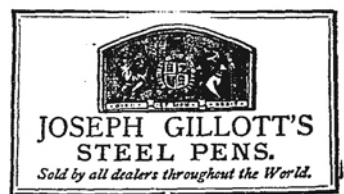
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the
Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or
constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back.
Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
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THE
North-China Herald
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SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI., No. 601. SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 28, 1878. PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.	
LEADING ARTICLE—	
China and Kashgar.....	513
SUMMARY OF NEWS	514
EDITORIAL SELECTIONS (from <i>Daily News</i>):	
Education for Girls in Shanghai	516
Shanghai Athletics	516
Afghanistan	517
Occasional Notes	518
OUTPORTS, &c.—	
Newchwang	518
Soochow	518
Foochow	518
Amoy	519
Hongkong	519
Canton	519
Macao	519
Formosa	519
Singapore	519
Nagasaki	519
Yokohama	520
PEKING GAZETTES	520
PUBLIC MEETINGS—	
Municipal Council	521
Haukow Landrenters' Meeting.....	522
AMUSEMENTS—	
An Hour with a Battery	523
Mr. Iburg's First Popular Concert.....	523
Tientsin Autumn Race Meeting	524
Programme of Foochow Races	524
MISCELLANEOUS—	
The Rebellion in Kwang-si	524
The Church of the Strangers	525
Cannibalism in the New Hebrides	525
LAW REPORTS—	
H.M.'s Supreme Court—	
Appeal Case—T. G. Smith v. Mrs. Halket	525
U.S. Consulate-General—	
The Affray on board the <i>Gold Hunter</i> —	
the Sentences	526
Hongkong Supreme Court—	
Sentence on F. S. Huffam.....	527
EXTRACTS—	
The Military Geography of Afghanistan	527
The City of Glasgow Bank	529
Intermediate Education in Ireland.....	530
Vesuvius	530
CLIPPINGS	530
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—	
Tables of Tea, Silk and Cotton Exports,	532
Market Report	534
Exchange Quotations	536
Share Quotations	536

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Oct. 11	Hankow, ...	Nov. 23
San Francisco, ...	1	Yokohama, ...	19
Hongkong, ...	Nov. 21	Nagasaki, ...	20
Tientsin, ...	24	Foochow, ...	24

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
Hongkong, ...

Aug. 31	Received 7th October.
Shanghai, ...	

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 27th Nov., Madame JAMES BONABEAU, of a son.

DEATHS.

At No. 43, Broadway, Hongkew, on the 27th instant, JOHN K. MOONEY, Pilot, aged 45 years.

At H. B. M.'s Consulate, Amoy, on the 24th Nov., of diphtheria, CECIL OSBORNE, eldest and beloved son of Chaloner and Laura Alabaster, aged 2 years and 3 months.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction	
Nov. 22	30.25	45.5	52.0	39.0	41.0	39.5	1	N., b.c.	..
23	30.15	51.0	53.0	40.0	49.0	47.0	1	E., o.c.	..
24	30.24	51.0	60.0	41.0	51.0	49.0	2	N.E., b.c.	..
25	30.23	52.0	59.0	46.5	50.0	48.0	1	N.E., b.c.	..
26	30.32	55.0	56.0	43.0	50.0	50.0	2	N.E., o.c.	..
27	30.28	50.0	54.0	43.0	46.0	45.0	1	N., b.c.	..
28	33.33	48.5	54.0	41.0	48.0	41.0	2	N., b.c.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1878.

THE policy sketched out by us with regard to Kashgar so long ago as 1874 is, as we are informed by late telegrams, likely to bear fruit, and the relations of China with the rest of Asia are likely to become an important feature in the politics of the world. As has been shown with regard to Afghanistan in 1873, the British Government of the day in its anxiety to avoid complications really laid the foundation for much of our present difficulty. Probably, after the lapse of four years pregnant with events, the Chinese Government itself is now partially convinced that the course adopted by it in carrying on the war with Kashgar to the uttermost was an error. The Ameer of Turkestan is now off the scene, and any attempt to resuscitate his bold idea of carving out a Central Asian Kingdom is now a thing of the past. The kingdom founded by him has already fallen from the feeble hands of his successor, and there is evidently not enough of cohesion amongst its dislocated remains to re-establish it. For good or evil, China

is now installed at Kashgar, and upon her devolves the duty of preserving it intact from the menacing power of Russia. That China is fully alive to the gravity of the situation, is shown by the appointment of a Minister to St. Petersburg and the replacement at St. James' of Kwoh, by the son of the late T'sung Kwoh-fan. The Chinese have as yet been fortunate in the Ministers they have sent to Europe, and Chung-how carries with him the reputation of having brought to a successful issue the very delicate negotiations following the Tientsin Massacre. The Marquis Tseng carries with him the reputation of his father's distinguished name, and, having made himself a proficient in the English language, it is certain that his reception in England will be of the most cordial nature. His task is of a comparatively easy nature, for circumstances are tending to bring China and England into greater accord than hitherto; and it will be evident even to the most anti-foreign of Chinese officials that Great Britain has nothing to gain, but much to lose, by territorial acquisitions at the hands of China. Much, then, will depend for the success of Chung-how's mission on the cordiality with which he is backed up by the Minister to England and France; and we should be probably underrating the talents of the Marquis Tseng by supposing that any personal matters will enter into questions where their common country is concerned. The present is an opportunity which rarely happens of establishing a real *entente cordiale* between the two nations, and with a little grace on the part of England, and a little softening of obstructiveness on the part of China, there is no reason why it should not be completed. The new Minister to England and France bears with him the good wishes of the foreign community in China, who, while objecting to needless obstructiveness, are willing to have their grievances fairly judged, and are by no means desirous of initiating a policy detrimental to the best interests or the national aspirations of China.

Summary of News.

The English mail of the 11th October arrived on the 23rd instant, by the P. & O. steamer *Geelong*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. steamer *Lombardy*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via Suez.)

Supplied to the "N.-C. Daily News."

London, 20th Nov.

Lord Beaconsfield has declined to receive a deputation from the Committee for the opening of Parliament.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has left the ultimatum unanswered.

At the Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was resolved to transmit orders to India to advance the troops.

22nd Nov.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, reviewing the relations between England and Afghanistan, said that it appears that the difficulty arose in 1873, from Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet overruling Lord Northbrook's proposal to assure the Ameer of Afghanistan protection from Russian attack.

The British have occupied Fort Kapion on the 21st November unresisted.

The Halifax award has been paid under protest.

The Viceroy of India has issued a proclamation justifying the declaration of war against Afghanistan on the ground that, though England may respect his declaration of independence, she cannot tolerate the intervention of another power.

The British attacked Alimas under a brisk fire from the enemy's batteries. The Afghans evacuated the town, which the British occupied with trifling loss.

At the Cabinet Council held to-day it was decided that Parliament should meet in December.

25th Nov.

Parliament will meet on the 5th December.

The Government are sending reinforcements to the Cape.

26th Nov.

Sir Thomas Wade is proceeding to Lahore to confer with the Viceroy as to the attitude of Russia and China with regard to the possession of Kashgar.

Constantinople, 25th Nov.

The Roumanians have occupied the Dobrudscha, the Russian Government waiving its demands for a permanent right of way.

London, 26th Nov.

The Liberal Leaders deny the assertion that the former Government is in any way responsible for the Afghan War.

The annual meeting of members of the Shanghai Gymnasium was held on Friday evening last, at the Main Guard, Mr. J. F. Holliday in the chair. There was a larger attendance than usual at these meetings.—The Chairman, in the course of his opening address, regretted that the report and accounts were not so satisfactory as last year, the working account showing the receipts to have been \$625, and the expenses \$796.62. This was, however, accounted for by the heavy outlay for fencing and boxing gear, which amounted to \$160.13, but nothing more of this kind would be wanted for five or six years to come. On the 31st October, the capital of the Gymnasium stood at £12,412.37. At that date, there were 58 paying members, ten more had joined since the 1st November and five resigned, leaving at the

present time 63 members.—Mr. Fabris moved, and Mr. Stewart seconded, that the accounts as presented be passed, and it was carried unanimously.—The meeting next proceeded to the election of the Committee for the ensuing year. The retiring members were Sir William Johnston and Messrs. Holliday, Harvie, Voelkel, and Ruttman, who were, however, eligible for re-election, and on the motion of Mr. Hunter, seconded by Mr. Fabris, they were unanimously re-elected.—Mr. Fabris drew attention to the fact that the Volunteers and their band used the Gymnasium for purposes connected with the corps, and burnt the gas without paying for it.—The Chairman said it was a small matter, but still it might absorb the subscriptions of five or more members. He felt sure the Municipal Council would not mind paying for the gas, and he also suggested that a second meter should be obtained.—This concluded the business, and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club was held at the Shanghai Club on Saturday evening, when there was a good attendance of members, and some important business was transacted. Mr. H. W. Daniel proposed, and Mr. M. C. Nickels seconded, "That the funds now in hand be given in prizes for a Hunt Handicap, distance twice round the S.C. Course, to be run a week after the handicap in country." This was carried unanimously.—The question of the Rules was then considered, and the Master, Mr. E. G. Low, proposed, and Mr. A. R. Burkill seconded, "That the Rules current last year be in force this season." This was also carried, and the meeting next proceeded to the election of stewards. Mr. W. Howie moved, and Mr. A. McLeod seconded, "That the Stewards be balloted for," which was also carried, and the ballot resulted in the following gentlemen being elected to serve as Stewards for 1878-79:—Messrs. Low, Howie, Ilbert, Fearon, McLeod, Irving and Burkill.—Mr. E. G. Low was re-elected Master by acclamation.—Mr. M. C. Nickels proposed, and Mr. Fearon seconded, "That the weight qualifying a heavy-weight rider be raised to 12 stone." Carried.—Mr. Irving moved, and Mr. Walker seconded, "That to enable a heavy-weight rider to take a prize, he must be among the first three in at the finish."—This was also agreed to, and with the usual compliment to the Chairman, the business terminated.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of copies of two new works on Japan—one by Mr. N. McLeod, the title of which is "Japan and the lost tribes of Israel," being an epitome of the ancient history of Japan, with illustrations of the principal historical personages, taken from ancient pictures. This is an interesting work, and will doubtless be sought after by students of Japanese history. The engravings, which are the work of native artists at Osaka, add greatly to the value of the book, being unique of their kind.—The other volume is from the pen of General Le Gendre, and is entitled "Progressive Japan, a study of the Political and Social Needs of the Empire." It will also be likely to be found valuable as a work of reference to students of the

history and prospects of the land of the Rising Sun.

We have received, with thanks, a copy of the Imperial Maritime Customs Reports on Trade at the Treaty Ports for the year 1877.

Mr. J. D. Bishop's lecture, "An hour with a battery," given in the hall of the Temperance Society on the 20th instant, was very successful, and we regret that the audience was not more numerous. The arrival of the French mail just before the hour for commencing the lecture, was no doubt the cause of the comparatively thin attendance, but this is a drawback not likely to often occur, and we hope Mr. Bishop will continue the series. We give a report elsewhere.

A concert in connection with the Shanghai Temperance Society was given in their hall in Nanking Road last evening, under the direction of Mr. Iburg and assisted by Mr. Fentum and Gentlemen Amateurs. There was a good attendance and the concert was very successful.

We print on another page a programme of the Foochow Race Meeting, to be held on the 3rd, 4th and 6th January next. Seven events are set down for the first and third day respectively, and six for the second day. Entries to close on the 14th December.

On Thursday night, about nine o'clock, an alarm of fire was given from Hongkew, and by the glare the locality was found to be the extreme end of Station road, towards which the various brigades and Hook and Ladder Companies were soon hurrying. By the time, however, they had got ready for action along the bank of the Soochow Creek, the fire had nearly expended itself, being checked by a strong brick party wall, but not until four small Chinese houses had been destroyed. The French engine was the only one thought necessary to bring into play, so as to prevent further ignition, the adjoining house having several times caught fire, but the Police with their extinguishers held the flames in check, and the stream of water quickly put a stop to all chance of further damage. The commendable promptitude with which the firemen, &c., reached the spot, and worked together, is worthy of all praise.

About 4.30 on the following morning another fire occurred in the Settlement, this time in a block of houses intersected by alleyways and lying between the Hapkw and Foochow roads. The destruction was confined to three Chinese houses, a fourth being partially destroyed, the fire being prevented spreading by stout party walls of brick. Engines and extinguishers were again quickly brought into requisition, and in less than an hour all danger was over. We regret to record that this fire was attended with the loss of a life. An old small-footed woman, 64 years of age, was lying ill in bed, and before she could get out of the burning building would seem to have been overtaken by the flames, as her body was found within a few feet of the door, showing that the poor old creature must have endeavoured to save her life. The fire is supposed to have originated though the ignition of the cotton covering of a tea-pot, placed on a stove not far from the deceased's bed.

The following officers of I. O. G. T. have been installed in Shanghai Lodge No. 4, "Malinite Charter" (Grand Lodge of England).—

Thos. W. Harrocks	S.D.G.W.C.T
J. Compton	W.C.T
A. Ford	W.V.T
J. Reynolds	W.S.
W. Trinder	W.F.S.
A. F. Last	W.T.
J. S. Knowles	W.C.
J. Parkins	W.M.
W. H. Blake	W.I.G.
Thos. Ramsey	W.O.G.
W. Neave	W.R.H.S.
J. Murray	W.L.H.S.
A. B. Trodd	W.A.S.
A. Hansen	W.D.M.
C. England	P.W.C.T.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 5th October contains an admirable illustration of the extent to which the system of commutative punishments is carried in China. Mao Lin and Tsing Lin, brothers, officials of high rank and standing, the former being a Comptroller of the Imperial Household and the latter a Warden of Imperial Parks and Hunting Grounds, were denounced by a member of the Censorate in the early part of the year for having unlawfully appropriated to their own use certain land belonging to a Government temple at which sacrifices are offered for rain, and thereby interfering in some mysterious way with the "pulse" of the Dragon God, whose powers as an intermediary in times of drought were considerably weakened in consequence. So serious a charge as this could not apparently be allowed to pass unheeded, or, possibly, the opportunity of "bleeding" an official with such exceptional facilities for amassing wealth as a Comptroller of the Imperial Household is known to possess, was too good to be neglected. Be that as it may, a commission of two high officers was appointed to investigate the charge against the brothers, and it having been conclusively proved that they had been guilty of the act complained of, they were sentenced by the Imperial Clan Court, to which as Imperial Clansmen they had been committed for trial, to dismissal from the public service. This, however, was considered by the Emperor to be too light a penalty for an offence that had been aggravated by the contumacy of the delinquents, and they were further condemned to servitude on the military post roads. The brothers went to Kalgan and reported themselves to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ch'ahar, who is, *ex-officio*, controller of the post roads. These, it may be well to explain, are for the conveyance of Government despatches and the transit of officials, and extend from the Great Wall to the Altai Mountains and on to Urga, Uliasut'ai, etc. From Kalgan they were sent to the thirteenth and fifteenth stations respectively, and after about four months' duty they commenced to negotiate for the commutation of their penalty. An abrupt demand to be told the price of their liberty would be too coarse a way of approaching the question, and a bid for their freedom was evidently equally inadmissible, so the subject was broached in a more delicate manner. A humble petition is sent to the superintendent of the station, setting forth how distressed the brothers have been to discover how inefficient the postal service has become through want of funds

to carry it on properly, and how pleased they will be if His Majesty will deign to accept a trifle from them towards hiring the necessary horses and couriers that are wanted. The question is referred to His Majesty, who graciously condescends to accept their offering, and, in return for their zeal, to limit their sentence to two years. It remains to be seen whether the brothers will endeavour to shorten their period of servitude by further contributions. It would be interesting to know the precise nature of the duties incumbent upon the small army of ex-officials working out their sentences upon the military post roads. It is probable that those who can afford to pay a substitute are not compelled to ride from station to station with Government despatches or mails. A touching picture of the ex-comptroller, who has been accustomed to all the comforts and pleasures that wealth and position can procure, toiling over the bleak wintry plains of Mongolia with a mail upon his back might easily be drawn; but probably the pity and sympathy that such a picture might provoke would be entirely thrown away, for it is more than likely that he is comfortably established in a house of his own remote from the place of his exile, enjoying the ease and repose of a retired official. Someone, however, must do his work, and it is to the impecunious offender with no means of paying for commutation of his sentence, that Mao Lin's share of labour is likely to fall.

The British steamer *Yangtze*, Captain Schultze, had her flags at half-mast on the 17th inst. on her arrival at Hongkong, and upon making inquiries the *Daily Press* learnt that the second officer, Mr. Russell, a native of London, died on the morning after leaving Shanghai. Mr. Russell had been unwell for some time; and at Shanghai Dr. Zacharie was attending him and told Captain Schultze that he was not fit for duty and to take him to Hongkong, where the weather being warmer would be more suitable for him. Captain Schultze took another second officer in place of Mr. Russell, who felt a little annoyed at this as he thought it was unnecessary. At dinner on the night of departure, Mr. Russell ate a little, and said that he felt much better. At eleven o'clock he was heard coughing in his cabin off the saloon. At eight o'clock the following morning the boy knocked at his door several times, and, receiving no answer, he acquainted the captain with the circumstance, and the captain on going into the cabin found the deceased dead and cold in his berth. His remains were placed in a coffin and taken to Hongkong.

The following has appeared in a *MANILA* paper, from which it was copied into the *China Mail*:—"Mr. J. Remusat, professor of the flute, accompanied by Mademoiselle Remusat, his daughter, arrived here by the *Esmeralda* the other day. The Professor came to look for some musicians to form a band at Shanghai, and no doubt his efforts will be rewarded in finding many good musicians for the purpose. Mademoiselle Remusat is an accomplished pianist, and we hope soon to hear a concert given by the two artists." (This is another exempli-

fication of the adage, "go from home to hear news.")

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Amoy at about 3.30 a.m. on Saturday. The direction was E.N.E. to W.S.W., the motion horizontal and uniform, while the amount of oscillation was from 2 to 4. The duration was from 30 to 40 seconds.

We learn from the *L. and C. Express* that the steamer *Gordon Castle* arrived at New York, from Shanghai, on the 2nd October, and a few days later fire broke out on board, but fortunately the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. If we remember rightly, the same steamer caught fire while on a passage to New York last year, and sustained rather serious damage.

With reference to the report of a discourse by the Rev. Y. J. Allen, reprinted in the *Daily News* from the *New York Herald*, a correspondent expresses his surprise that an American Missionary should uphold the administration of law by Chinese officials and lament that he and other foreigners are not within its jurisdiction, seeing that a poor native is still incarcerated in Soochow, where he has been in a filthy jail for the past three years for no other offence than selling land to American Missionaries. He may, however, prefer this unhappy position to the alternative of being beaten to death, as happened to a wretched native who sold land to the Woosung Railway Company some time back. Our correspondent further suggests that example being better than precept, it would be well that foreigners holding similar views should register themselves as subject to Chinese law in the native Yamén, at the same time making a formal renunciation of all claims to protection from the representatives of their own countries.

THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

The following has been handed to us for publication:—

MY DEAR MR. MUIRHEAD.—The poor of this place are better cared for than those in other cities. Three distributing centres a little way outside the city supply some 4,000 or 5,000 poor with half a basin of rice (uncooked) per diem. They give to all comers, but since the ingathering of the Autumn crops their numbers have fallen off considerably. Besides this, the Governor has opened an Orphanage in the city, which now numbers 160 or more children. They are well clothed and fed, but seem to be crowded into rather close quarters, and as yet receive no instruction though confined in the Temple appropriated for their use the whole of the day. They wear a badge on their jackets stating the district they come from, their name and age, and the District Magistrate has issued proclamations warning the people against stealing these warm padded jackets they wear.

The people here speak very highly both of the Governor and of the Chihli Viceroy, for the efforts they have made towards a general contribution from all the provinces throughout the country in behalf of the Shansi famine, and for the success which has attended those efforts.

We commenced yesterday, the 10th month's distribution to the aged and the orphans, and as Mr. Turner is so much better, I felt free to go and superintend. Above 100 received relief. Very few besides those whose names were on the register came, and all passed off very quietly.

Yours,

DAVID HILL.

Tai Yuen-fu, 23rd Oct.

Editorial Selections.

EDUCATION FOR GIRLS IN SHANGHAI.

SOME weeks ago, when writing very fully about the means of education that ought to be or might be provided for foreign children in Shanghai, we slurred over as a matter of secondary importance the education of girls, and devoted our attention exclusively to the interests of boys. It seemed to us at the first glance that girls are, while solely under parental control, more easily kept out of mischief than boys, in which we were so far right, and that their mental as well as moral training might be left to their mothers, in which view we were, we think on more mature reflection, wrong. For when girls are considered in relation to education, they ought to be regarded not alone as they actually are, but as the wives and mothers in posse of the next generation and that which is to succeed it. In no foreign household settled anywhere in the East is it possible to maintain anything more than a semblance of discipline among the children. The manner of living necessarily adopted, the number and kind of servants employed, the constant interruptions to any attempted system of home government which the pressure of social duties and the wide and sudden vicissitudes of the seasons occasion, all militate against the successful training and education of girls as well as boys. But the mistresses of future households and mothers of future families can hardly be too soon subjected to some sort of discipline, continuous, however gentle. They must learn obedience and application themselves, many years before they are, in the process of nature, to be called upon to require both from others. Now it is a fact, the explanation of which we are content to leave to more philosophical observers of child nature, that in the vast majority of cases the mildest rule of strangers is more effectual in enforcing discipline, than the most stringent domestic rule. We speak, of course, of genuine habits of obedience, not of fiftful compliance with parental regulations when there appears some reason to apprehend that they will be decidedly enforced. This, which is too often an incident of exclusively domestic education, is worse than no training at all. It encourages eye-service and dishonesty in thought and action. Leaving, however, these more general considerations, equally applicable to boys and girls, the narrower question to be now answered is whether parents in Shanghai can gratify their natural longing to keep their girls by their side, and still confer on them the benefits of discipline and of ordinary education, which, without suffering for it, none can dispense with. So much the better if the accomplishments, which we expect to find in a young lady fairly well placed in the world, can also be secured. Under average circumstances, considerations of health will

not, we believe, arise to hasten a girl's departure to Europe or America before her twelfth year. By good fortune, our long and cold winter neutralises in great measure the forcing heat of our short but severe summer. But though it is probable that after twelve, boys and girls alike will here run up "weedy," it would be a very great boon to many parents who by various conditions are chained to Shanghai, could they convince themselves that they were not injuring the future of their girls by keeping them here up to that age. There are some of us, too, who besides the pain of parting from our children, and the devouring anxiety which their absence would occasion, feel in addition that the expenses of such schools as we should desire to send them to are beyond our present means, although in all probability not beyond the means which after the lapse of a few years we may reasonably expect to have at our disposal. It would be mere affectation to disdain this eminently practical part of the matter, more especially when in fact we have at our doors an opportunity of securing at the minimum of cost such an education for our girls as in England or America would involve a serious drain on the family exchequer.

There are few Shanghai residents, we should hope, who are ignorant of the good work that is being done for destitute female children of foreign parentage by the Dames Auxiliatrices, whose spacious establishment in the Rue Montauban has for the past two years sheltered many a little head which without their intervention would now need no pillow. The Institution de la Providence has grown out of the needs of the place, and being thus an unprovided-for accident in the programme of the convent, the considerable annual sum demanded for its maintenance has to be drawn altogether from local sources. The cultivated ladies whose special training has been that of teachers, and who for several years have, in addition to their original work among the Chinese, kept up a school for foreigners, find in the small income derived from that school a portion of the funds needful for the support of their charity. On this ground alone the opportunities offered by the convent for the education of young girls, deserve the attention of well-to-do parents. But we prefer to address ourselves to a more practical if a lower motive. Already several English and American children have passed through the classes, gaining as much as each was capable of gaining from the instruction in French, music, singing and drawing as well as from the ordinary courses of elementary education. To make these latter absolutely complete, an English lady is now on her way hither to assume charge of the classes devoted to English and to the subjects which in the case of little girls can be most conveniently and suitably taught in that language. Such a provision for the educational

wants of foreign girls would appear to be ample, but with wise forethought, or, perhaps, instructed by experience, the sisters now propose to consult in a more special manner the requirements of little girls from five to nine years old, who are hardly mature enough to bear a number of consecutive school hours. This they do by dividing their courses into "English" for two hours in the forenoon, and "French" for a like period in the afternoon, to be followed by singing, needlework and play, to all of which together one hour is assigned. Each period of two hours is broken in the middle by ten minutes play, so that the little folk can never be overstrained. Parents are at liberty to send their children to either course or to both, and mothers or governesses who choose to accompany the children and be present at their lessons, are accommodated with a comfortable sitting room. All this constitutes, we think, a very wise step. The class fees (\$6 per month) are small, considering the number of "Extras," as enumerated in English school bills, that they represent. Here the piano alone figures as an extra at \$10 per month, and this also, by people who are forced to make such comparisons, will when set against English fees, appear low. We mention the charges merely to give completeness to our information. The really important fact is that we can here give our girls of any age the advantages of home schooling, and at the same time postpone the date of parting from them. What those advantages are, we have indicated above. The fact that they have been placed within our reach through what in common life would be called the enterprise of the ladies to whose labour of love on behalf of our little foreign outcasts we have briefly alluded, should be recognised not only in the form of an ephemeral notice such as this, but also in that of liberal support, all the more cordial that it need not be in the least disinterested.

SHANGHAI ATHLETICS.

SHANGHAI may be very concisely and correctly described as "the Paradise of Muscular Christians." The place abounds with opportunities for exercise in the open air. The Gymnasium, the Paper Hunt, and the Oar all in turn, as the penny-a-liners say, "claim their votaries." Some of our readers, then, may be interested in a readable paper which has been published in *Notes and Queries* on ancient athletics. The writer begins by observing, and the remark has undoubtedly much truth in it, that the athletic exercises of the Greeks, amongst whom the gymnastic science may be said to have originated, was a necessary part of military training. With us the athlete exerts himself in order that he may surpass others in sport, or usually to keep himself sound in wind and limb. In old Hellas it was otherwise; all exercises were subordinated to the

masterful object of existence—war. Where there were no mercenary soldiers, every freeborn citizen was bound to hold himself ready for military service. "The successful athlete was honoured and respected, not merely because his chariot had distanced those of his rivals, or because a well-directed blow had thrown his adversary senseless to the ground, but because he had given proof of the excellence of the training which was to make a warrior of him, of the skill and the daring which he could bring to the service of his country against a foreign foe." This was the early state of affairs. The next stage introduced a new class, viz., the professional athletes. These men did not train themselves for war, but simply to conquer in boxing, wrestling, or chariot racing. Plato spoke out very distinctly on this subject. The great oracle of the ancient world declared emphatically against gymnastics as an end; if not to be employed as a training for war they were to be deprecated. According to Grote, "Plato prescribes that the gymnastic training in his community shall be such as to have a constant reference to war; and that elaborate bodily excellence, for the purpose simply of obtaining prizes at the public games, shall be discouraged. There will be foot races for men, for boys, and for young women up to twenty years of age, the men always running in full panoply. Horse racing is permitted, but chariot racing is discountenanced. There will also be practice with the bow and with other weapons of light warfare, in which the young women are encouraged to take part, yet not constrained, in deference to prevalent sentiment."

The great physician of ancient times sympathised little with athletics. Galen had a supreme contempt for the profession. He will not allow it the name of art. Health, he says, cannot fail to be affected by a profession of which the chief object seems to be to increase the size and weight of the body, and to render the blood thick and viscous. He is very strong in his denunciation of the diet of the members of the Athenian "P. R.," and, indeed, it does not seem to have been healthy. They began with dried figs and pork, and accompanied these esculents with a coarse kind of bread, a compound of half-leavened dough and cheese. Though their diet was simple, they may be quoted as instances of almost superhuman voracity, for, if Galen is to be credited, two pounds of meat and bread in proportion were considered a very moderate meal for an athlete. Altogether the glimpses of the "Game Chickens" and "Benicia Boys" of ancient days are not very agreeable. They seem to have combined the man and the brute, with a maximum of the latter and a minimum of the former. Some differences between modern and ancient training are noted. Reversing our custom, the athletes

of former days took their heaviest meal in the evening, and often prolonged it until late in the night. In the contests of the arena, it was their chief care to hide their pain, however great it might be; and we have a story of one athlete "who swallowed his own teeth that his adversary might not know the effect of the blow he had dealt him." The moral of all researches into the social life of past days is the confirmation of the saying that "there is a deal of human nature in man," which is more gracefully expressed by Lady May Wortley Montague, "I have never in all my various travels seen but two sorts of people, and those very like one another—I mean men and women—who always have been and will be the same." The differences of time and climate are far slighter and more superficial than we imagine. The same education produces the same result in England or Athens, in Rome or Japan.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE late Lord Campbell used to wonder that there was not a prayer in the Liturgy against protracted existence. The Chancellor of course referred to the undue prolongation of life amidst distressing and irksome conditions with "the miseries that corrode amassing years," afflicting the physical frame, and beclouding the mental light. But a public man might with propriety desire to disappear from the stage of active life at a fortunate moment for his fame, and to dread above all other calamities the survival of his reputation. Most of us would hold the Duke of Wellington in greater respect if he had been content with the fame of a great General. Earl Russell should have folded his mantle decently about him and departed after carrying the Reform Bill; and there are persons to be found who wish that Mr. Gladstone had vanished in a blaze of glory after abolishing purchase in the army, and had never commenced pamphleteer. But we cannot have all we wish, and a sinister fate perpetually allows a man to do something which discredits his reputation at the moment when a decorous exit would secure him the applause of posterity. These reflections naturally arise when we hear of the recent action of Lord Lawrence. It seems that nothing can be less wise than to do anything which will stop vigorous progress in Afghanistan at this particular moment, and yet this is the critical time when the authoritative voice of the ex-Viceroy is heard recommending an abrupt pause and such a change of tone on our part as will inevitably damage our prestige and create uneasiness amongst the great feudatories all over the Empire. Lord Lawrence is a Liberal, and may consider it to be one of his first duties to embarrass the existing Government; but we venture to predict that this action will not add to his fame, and by appearing prominently in the Afghan

matter Lord Lawrence will attract attention to one of the most questionable acts of his Viceroyalty. In the lifetime of Dost Mahommed, during the reign of Lord Canning, Shere Ali was designated as heir to the Throne of Cabul. His nomination was informally recognized by the British Government. His claims were contested, and Lord Lawrence never supported him when he needed it, but steadily refused to bind the Government formally to do that which they had morally bound themselves to do, and which they would have unquestionably done unless Lord Elgin's illness and death had intervened. The romantic adventures and extraordinary vicissitudes of Shere Ali would fill a volume. Suffice it to say, as we all know, he contrived to eject his rivals, to regain his capital and to reseat himself on the throne. Then, when the battle was over and the reward of his boldness and perseverance won, Lord Lawrence condescended to grant a tardy recognition of the brave soldier's title. This policy has been called statesmanlike and sagacious, but the partisans of Lord Lawrence show, by the haste they are in to defend this stroke, that they see it is capable of two interpretations. "It is easy to assert," says one apologist, "that by this action Lord Lawrence abandoned his own policy, and disavowed his former acts." We conceive that it is extremely easy to make this assertion, and by no means as easy to show that it is untrue. Lord Lawrence, faithful to the traditions of his party, avoided responsibility, and played the safety game which always fails to secure friends, and is extremely expensive in the end. He is evidently firmly persuaded that the apprehension of Russian aggression is a scare, and that it is our wisdom to leave the Afghans alone. War will cost money, and so our Envoys are to be insulted, and our protests of resolute policy to be allowed to evaporate in meaningless menaces. It is specially to be deplored that Lord Lawrence should have elected to take this course, for it can never be forgotten that in many respects his administration was worthy of high commendation. He spent liberally rarely less than four and a half millions a year on public works, he reorganized the telegraph departments, he carried out railway systems, he took care of the woods and forests, he rescinded the "half-batta" order which so irritated the soldiery, and in his legislation on the tenure of land he refused to elevate the Talookdar by depressing the Ryot. Still we conceive that it will be proved that Lord Lawrence has by his recent action damaged his fame. He has revived attention to the least generous and least consistent act of his Viceroyalty, and lowered himself by appearing as a vehement partisan instead of assuming the part of a grave unimpassioned counsellor of the Crown.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

There is something very ludicrous in the Taotai's fussy anxiety to preserve the morals of people living in the foreign Settlements from contamination by bands of strolling musicians. Dirty and offensive these vagabonds are no doubt, and "depraved" probably also, but it is the depravity of their music rather than of their habits that strikes the foreigner who has not reached the lofty moral elevation at which alone a Chinese official can find air clear enough to breathe. We fancy we could point to at least half a score of police-protected institutions in the Settlements more dangerous to morality than the few bands of strollers upon whom the Taotai's fulminations have descended. But as there is nothing so bad that its character cannot be redeemed by imposing a tax on it, the remedy is obvious. An agreement between the Councils and the Taotai as to the levy to be made on these dismal serenaders is all that is necessary to transform them from dangerous ruffians into respectable members of the community.

IMMEDIATELY after the civil war in the United States, Dr. Da Costa, of Philadelphia, invented (in the sense of discovered) the "Irritable Heart." He found that men who had suffered from fevers or any debilitating disease, and at the same time had been on active service or oppressed by anxieties, were from that out subject to dizziness, palpitation, and incapacity for exertion. Complete physical rest and abstention from any excitement, counted for much in successful treatment. A lesson this for many men whom the keen struggle for success and even for existence has led into overwork, and who are beginning to feel the effects of undue strain, in anxiety, indigestion or sleeplessness. The fact is we work now with our brains instead of with our muscles, and if we go on at the present rate, and transmit our habits and conditions to the next generation, the European Aryan of half a century hence will be a hysterical and neuralgic invalid incapable of resisting the overpowering advance of the phlegmatic Mongolian.

It is odd that we should be indebted to a paper published in London for news about what is going on within a couple of thousand yards of the Bund. Yet, but for a paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we should not have known that "a railway owned by Chinamen is now to be laid down" to replace the Woosung railway which, as "the property of foreigners, was torn up." This naturally implies that preparations are being made for this new Chinese railway, or at least that the ground which is to be occupied by it is being carefully looked after, so as to avoid unnecessary expense when the line comes to be constructed. We omitted to chronicle this; we knew nothing of it; we are in doubt whether to dismiss

with contumely our entire staff of reporters, or merely to reprimand them severely and strike our editorial breast before a generous and forgiving public. Too evidently we occupy the "uninformed quarters," which the superior person who writes the *Pall Mall's* Occasional Notes treats with so much contempt. He has "repeatedly stated that the great body of Mandarins have no sort of objection to the use of railways; on the contrary they fully appreciate their value, and are perfectly willing to adopt them on condition that foreigners shall have no interest in their construction," and, subsequently, in their working. "Facts are conclusive on this point," which indeed they are, though they do not carry to our benighted intelligence the same conclusion that they have let in upon the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "The iron horse, now that it is untrammelled by foreign politics, may be fairly left 'to win its way with the Chinese.'" It is a pity that the *Pall Mall Gazette*, like most other comic papers, despises the device of enforcing its telling points by illustrative cartoons. Otherwise we might have looked to it for a most effective picture of a locomotive already beginning to pant, though still tightly bound with knotted and sealed redtape, which surrounding crowds of eager Mandarins are rapidly cutting away from its wheels and machinery. A decrepid pagoda in the distance and a smashed-up wheelbarrow in the foreground might be thrown in at a trifling additional cost, and would help to give verisimilitude to the discovery that "the Government have already felt the want of railways, and are about to make 'them for themselves.'"

Outports.

NEUCHWANG.

The weather is comparatively mild, but we have had two or three warnings, and one night the thermometer (Fahr.) shewed over 20 degrees. At any moment we may have a sneezer, so it is well that vessels are loading as fast as possible. Skating commenced several days ago, but unfortunately the ponds are already getting covered with dust, and the fun will soon be over unless the river should freeze smoothly.

SOOCHOW.

The 27th of the 10th moon was one of the days of special good luck. On every street weddings were the order of the day.

On this auspicious day, the mother of the Criminal Judge reached the venerable age of three score and ten, and all the officials went "to worship age." The dutiful grey-headed son had a feast and stage-plays at the Tsong-long-ding, the pleasure garden under Imperial patronage. The feast is supposed to consist only of *mien*, or Chinese macaroni, three yards long, as in the eating line to furnish the most extended idea of elongation.

To-day was the rule of opposites. A couple of criminals were executed. The three District Magistrates take turns at this ceremony. There was a good turn-out of soldiery. The unfortunate is carried in

an open cage, three feet square, in which he has to sit down. The character for this  is very expressive. These frequent executions at the provincial capital, to which all to be decapitated are brought, are largely attended.

23rd Nov.

FOOCHOW.

A Proclamation from the Fuhkien Board of Trade, respecting the case of destruction and burning by the people of a foreign house which was erected by the English Missionaries on Birds-Tongue-Bridge, Wushih-shan, on ground surreptitiously encroached by them:—

The Viceroy, the Tartar General, and the Provincial Governor, in a petition to the Throne, requested that the civil and military officers who did not exert themselves to repress the rioters be deprived of their official buttons, and also be compelled to arrest the ringleaders, as well as the other offenders, and have them punished according to their deserts. Now, we (the Board of Trade) in accordance with the orders (of the Viceroy, the Tartar General, and the Provincial Governor) have deprived Lin Ong-te (the How Kwan Magistrate) and Pwo Tai Hing (the small district military officer) of their official buttons, and have ordered them within a certain limited time to arrest the offenders. In further reference to this case the Tsung-li Yamen, receiving the Emperor's will, have, in a despatch, commanded Ho (Viceroy) and the other officers with him to settle the case promptly and fairly. The Tartar General has also received orders to compel his inferior officers to have the ringleaders arrested, and examined and punished according to their deserts. In accordance with these Imperial commands we (the Board of Trade) have received the orders of the Viceroy, to cause the Prefects and the two District Magistrates secretly to search out the offenders and have them arrested without indulgence. In addition to all this, a proclamation is now issued for the information of all. You should all know that the ground was surreptitiously taken by the Missionaries. It was also illegal on your part to cause the riot and tear down and burn the house. The two district magistrates have already caught a few of the rioters, and had them examined, but the nature of their punishment has not yet been decided. Should the ringleaders of their own accord come forward and confess their offence, indulgence will be shown to them, and their case meet with proper consideration. If, however, they refuse to come forward, but run away and hide themselves, and they be discovered and taken, it is most certain they shall be examined and punished according to the law. The rest of the poor ignorant people shall not be involved and need have no occasion to doubt or be afraid. From henceforth, then, let all be peaceable and quiet, and observe the law, and not disobey these our commands."

This is what we greatly desire.

A Special Proclamation.

The 4th year Kwang Sü, the 10th moon, the 16th day.

11th November, 1878.

The *Foochow Herald*, in commenting on the above proclamation points out:—1. That it falsely charges the people with having burnt the house, whereas—as is now well-known to nearly everybody—the property was deliberately and premeditatedly destroyed by a hired mob. 2.—The missionaries are falsely charged with having "surreptitiously encroached" on the ground in question. 3.—The civil and military officers "who did not exert themselves to repress the rioters" are so numerous that should only two of their number be deprived of their buttons there will be a

clear miscarriage of justice. 4.—To repeat in an official document—issued for the information, and, presumably, for the correction of the people,—that “You should all know that the ground was surreptitiously taken by the missionaries,” is, under all the circumstances of the case, tantamount to indirectly counselling further breaches of the public peace, by creating false impressions in the minds of a naturally excitable and ignorant populace. 5.—As the ringleaders are—there is good reason to believe—known to the Chinese Authorities, the invitation to these rascals to come forward “of their own accord and confess their offence” is highly unsatisfactory and unbecoming, and, we think, most unquestionably calculated to arouse a strong and general disbelief in the *bond fides* of the native officials.

The *Herald* says it is the intention of the Royal English Opera Company, at present performing at Hongkong, to give an entertainment at Foochow on or about the 30th instant. From this it would appear that the troupe intends to call there on their way to Shanghai.—Camp life on the Tartar Parade Ground is, we hear, somewhat slow as compared with former years. There are a less number of ponies than usual in training, (not more than about 30) and but few expected. The weather is, however, more promising than last year—as it well might be—and this fact may possibly induce a little new blood to enter the lists for turf hours.

In its commercial summary of the 21st instant, the *Herald* says transactions in all descriptions of Tea have been of an unimportant character during the week, and the sales reported shew no change in value. The quality of later arrivals is unattractive, and further supplies to the end of the season are not now expected to exceed 5,000 chests.

Settlements from 14th to 20th Nov. :—

		Tls. per picul,
Congou	4,469 chests, $7\frac{1}{2}$ a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ (short.)	
Souchong ...	130 “ $14\frac{1}{2}$ a —	
Oolong	193 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chest, 13 a 20 “	
	Total Arrivals.	Total Settlements.
Congou	769,613	767,415
Souchong	43,400	42,948
Oolong	35,500	35,357
Flowerly Pekoe	5,200	5,108
Scented Tea ...	86,442	84,109
		2,933 boxes.

Freight.—To London, per steamer, 30s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. Per sailing ship, 25s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. Vessels loading, for London, nil; for Australia, nil. Vessels expected to load, for London and Hamburg, steam-ships *Vulcan* and *Agamemnon*; for Australia, sailing vessel *Kate Waters*.

AMOI.

The Amoy Chamber of Commerce Report of the 2nd instant thus refers to the tea market at that port :—Formosa Oolongs : The market during the interval has been fairly active, 12,192 half-chests having found buyers at from \$29 to \$48 duty paid. The demand has run chiefly upon the fine and finest grades, which have commanded a further advance of \$2 to \$3 per picul. Strictly choice kinds are in very small supply. Amoy Oolongs have been neglected, the reported settlements only amounting to 1,800 half-chests at unchanged rates. Amoy Congou : The season is finished.

HONGKONG.

The *Daily Press* says that on the morning of the 12th inst., while the Supreme Court was sitting, a heavy cross beam fell from the roof of the Court House, startling everyone and nearly killing Mr. Sangster as he was passing out of the Court door, the beam falling at his feet. The crash started a portion of the ceiling below, which also came down.

The *China Mail* says the Scotchmen of Hongkong have determined to celebrate St. Andrew's Eve this year by a public ball, and we think that they are wise in their determination, especially in view of the unqualified success of last year's celebration. —[We are pleased to say that the Scotchmen of Shanghai have made a similarly wise resolution.]

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* correspondent says there is little news of interest here. A small fire took place in Yung Yan Lane in the Western Suburb the other day, but was extinguished before any material damage was done. Some notorious robbers and kidnappers have lately been captured by the soldiers, who seem for some reason or other more energetically on the alert than is their wont. Perhaps they have been stirred up with a long pole.—A thief was caught the other day on board the Canton steamer in the act of stealing the luggage belonging to one of the passengers, and received lynching on the spot, being most unmercifully pounded by a number of men before he was released.—A great disturbance took place in a mat theatre in the Western Suburb a few days back which shows that celestial theatre goers are just as exacting as the “gods” in the English Temples of Thespis. A theatrical performance, held to celebrate the birthday of a certain deity, came to what the spectators considered a premature conclusion, and as expressive of their opinion on the subject they threw stones into the theatre. The actors became incensed, recriminations and then blows followed, one of the spectators received a rather bad wound, and the row was only ended on the mediation of a committee, by whose aid the dispute was settled, the actors agreeing to repeat the performance the following morning.

11th Nov.

MACAO.

His Excellency the Governor of Macao, at the request of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, has published a Proclamation forbidding the exportation of munitions of war to any part of China for the use of Li Yang-tsoi, the rebel chief, or his agents, subject to severe penalties.

FORMOSA.

An occasional correspondent of the *Daily Press* says so much stir was made twelve months ago about intended Formosa improvements that some of your readers may be wondering how we are getting on. They will be relieved at once, however, on learning that as regards improvement everything is *in statu quo*. The Woosung Railway plant continues to generate rust; the dredger so urgently needed has not been ordered; the scheme for introducing Swatow coolie emigrants has fallen through, and the military are retiring from East coast position. To sum up, with the retirement of Ting Futai, energy departed. If but a little of the money which since the date of the Japanese expedition has been expended in constructing useless and unhealthy camps—most of which are now to be abandoned—had been applied to road making or harbour improvements, we might have something to talk about. As it is, now, truly, is the winter of our discontent. But sorry accounts are heard of the Keelung Colliery, sickness having prostrated European and native miners alike, whilst mandarin management has proved as enlightened and economical as usual. Last accounts from the petroleum region report all members of the exploring party laid up with fever. What is worse, the boring rod is snapped low down and the American ex-

perts are said to have spent three weeks in unsuccessful attempts to connect it again.—There is every prospect of a big sugar crop in the south of the island, which is something, any way.

A *China Mail* correspondent says the Futai has been in this northern end of the island for a month, and the Taotai longer; and neither of them has left yet. The Futai is at present in Bangka, and is supposed to be meditating an overland journey to Taiwanfoo, without the company of the Taotai, who will return by sea. The most of their time has been spent in Kelung, where quarters in a foreign house are kept for them. The Futai has made several visits to the east coast, the troubles on which have ceased to exist. It was not, as has been stated in several newspapers, savages that attacked the Chinese soldiers, but a tribe of Pepohoans, to whom the soldiers had acted dishonestly in their purchases of articles, and some of whose females they had insulted. A good many of the Pepohoans have been killed in the late engagements with the crews of the gunboats sent against them, but the remainder, after having given in their submission and persuaded neighbouring tribes to become sureties for them, have been taken into favour again.—Much sickness continues to prevail in this district, and cholera is said to have made its appearance in Bangka. The Prefect died a few days ago in Tekcham, but of what disease I know not.—The outturn of coal at the Government mine near Kelung continues to be small, owing to the existence of sickness among the workmen. The two Americans who were employed by the Chinese Government at the petroleum wells have left the island, the time for which they were engaged having, it is said, expired. What is now to be done at the wells no one seems to know.

8th Nov.

SINGAPORE.

H.E. the Governor, who will be accompanied by Lady Robinson, Captain Walker, A.D.C., and Mr. Howard, Private Secretary, will leave for Bangkok either on Thursday or Saturday next (November 9th) in H.M.S. *Modeste*, for the purpose of investing His Majesty the King of Siam with the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.—H.E. the Governor received on Saturday (November 2nd) a telegram from the Lieut.-Governor, Penang, from which the following is an extract :—“*Lapwing* arrived this morning with eighteen prisoners from Pangkor. Six others have been captured here.” We understand that the *Lapwing* has returned to the Dindings to give such further assistance and support to the civil authorities as may be necessary. The *Pyah Pekhet* had not returned to Penang with Messrs. Karl and Riccard when the Lieut.-Governor telegraphed. The arrest of these prisoners is mainly due to the prompt action of H.E. the Governor in despatching the gunboat *Lapwing* to the Dindings, directly upon receipt of the telegram announcing the murder of Captain Lloyd. It is satisfactory also to note that the *Lapwing* has returned to the Dindings. Conflicting private accounts have been received of Mrs. Lloyd's condition. One account says that in Dr. Veitch's opinion recovery is hopeless from the dreadful injuries to her head. Another is to the effect that the poor lady is slightly better and conscious, but is still unaware of her husband's death.—*Straits Times*.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun*, in its naval news, says the U.S.S. *Monongahela* arrived from Shanghai on the 9th, and on the same day H.M.S. *Sylvia* left on a survey cruise. Men-of-war in harbour are—H.M.S. *Egeria*,

U.S.S. *Monongahela*, and H.I.R.M.S. *Vsadinick*, *Vostock*, and *Ermak*.—In noticing the sudden death of Captain Vroom, which occurred at Niigata on the 9th inst., the *Sun* says after a recent severe illness Captain Vroom exchanged his command on the mail line for that of the Company's steamer *Takachiho Maru* running on the Hakodadi route, and, according to a brief telegram received here, he died suddenly at Niigata, where he was interred on the day the telegraphic notice arrived. Captain Vroom came originally to Japan as chief officer of the Japanese man-of-war *Kagomaru*, and returning shortly afterwards to Holland was appointed to the command of the *Nishin-Kican*, bought by the Japanese government, which he successfully brought to Japan.—For his upright conduct and attainments as a navigator, Captain Vroom justly enjoyed the respect and confidence of his employers, and his premature death will be lamented by many, both here and at home.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Gazette*, referring to the Mikado's recent journey, says His Majesty the Mikado, after a tour lasting for seventy-one days, during which he traversed about a thousand English miles, has returned in safety to Tokio. His journey, which has been an extended and inclusive one, was planned to pass through seventeen of the provinces lying on the Tokaido and Nakasendo, and the Chiugoku, and, in addition to many smaller towns and villages through which the Imperial procession passed, the inhabitants of the more important centres, Takasaki, Nagano, Niigata, Tsuruma, Kioto, Nagoya, and Shidzuoka were honoured by a visit from their august ruler. The Mikado has been absent from the seat of Government for more than two months, and one of the points upon which His Majesty may be congratulated is the unobtrusive, but none the less genuine, loyalty which has been displayed at his return in safety.—The Japanese Government have authorised the issue, by a Japanese publisher, of an edition of the Book of Genesis in Chinese, prepared for the Japanese by the insertion of the *kun-ten*, the work of the American Bible Society. This is the first portion of the Scriptures which has been authorised, by means of the Government stamp, to be published in Japan.—The Japanese would appear to be as careless in their dealings with explosives as are the Chinese, as witness the following instances, which occurred within a day or two of each other, as reported in the *Gazette*:—Almost as punctually as the firing of the midday gun from the Castle, an explosion of a different nature occurred at Ginza, Sakanacho Sancho-mé. In a godown situated as above was stored a considerable quantity of gunpowder, which (through the carelessness of some one who was smoking) became ignited, and blew up the godown and three or four houses. Fortunately the explosion did not set fire to the houses, otherwise a serious conflagration might have taken place. Two unfortunate men in the houses next the godown were killed on the spot and five seriously wounded. On the 9th instant, an explosion took place at the cartridge factory of the Okura Company, situate close to the bridge Kiobashi, Tokio. Fortunately no lives were lost, though several workmen were injured more or less severely. This accident was caused by one of the workmen striking lucifer matches, for the purpose of obtaining a light to his pipe.—In *Nippon Notes*, the *Gazette* translates the following:—According to the monthly returns of imports into and exports from Japan during the month of September last, published by the Customs' Bureau of the Finance Department, the total exports reached the value of 1,781,201 yen, and that of imports to 2,531,368 yen, thus showing an excess of imports over exports of 750,165. The

total duties paid to the Customs' Bureau, together with miscellaneous incomes, were 188,099 yen. The specie exported during the same month amounted to 526,628 yen, whilst 506,362 yen were imported.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

October 5th.—(1) Mu T'u-shan and Kw'ei Ch'ang, Military Lieutenant-Governor and Deputy Lieutenant-Governor of Ch'ahar respectively, announce the receipt of a report from the officer in charge of the military post station at Chang-hia-k'ow (Kalgan) stating that Mao Lin, late Comptroller of the Imperial Household, and Ts'ing Lin, his brother, late Warden of the Parks and Hunting Grounds, had sent a messenger to him with the following representation:—"We, Mao Lin and Ts'ing Lin, who have by His Majesty's command been dismissed the public service for a certain offence and sent to do service on the military post roads in expiation thereof, arrived at Kalgan in the month of May last and were appointed to do duty at the 13th and 15th stations respectively. We found that the postal service at the stations in question is particularly brisk, and whenever there is any important and pressing business on hand it becomes necessary in every instance to hire additional horses in order to keep pace with the work of the station. We, who have been the favoured recipients of such great bounty from His Majesty, have noticed in the daily execution of our official work, that there is a deficiency of funds to meet the working expenses, with the result that both the officers and soldiers engaged are in a condition of distress and embarrassment. We are therefore willing of our own accord each to contribute the sum of Tls. 2,000 as an aid towards the expenses of the military postal service, and so by this slight effort, comparable only to a drop of water or a grain of sand,

稍刻涓埃 [endeavour to atone for our past shortcomings.] We would not venture, however, to court the bestowal of any honorary reward for so doing." Memorialists, on searching the records, find that in the month of August, 1876, the Imperial clansman Yi Jung, cashiered Governor of Kirin, having, in consequence of the heavy work of the Burut postal station, requiring funds for the hire of extra horses, himself contributed Tls. 1,500 in aid of the expenses connected with the hire of these animals, the former Governor of Ch'ahar, in accordance with numerous precedents, requested His Majesty to deign to accept the offering and begged for the bestowal of a reward upon the contributor. In reply a decree was received:—"As a special act of grace let Yi Jung be released." On the present occasion the ex-officers Mao Lin and Ts'ing Lin, who were sent to the military post roads to expiate a certain offence committed by them, have shown a capacity for diligence and carefulness in the execution of the duties they are called upon to fulfil. At the present time the funds for military expenditure deposited in memorialist's yamén are small indeed, and there is a present demand for the issue of grants in aid to the officers and soldiers employed at the postal stations as well as for the hire of additional horses and footmen. These ex-officials in coming forward with a contribution of Tls. 4,000 have displayed energy in the public cause and have manifested the sincerity of their remorse by the eagerness with which they have striven to atone for their offence. Although they declare that they would not venture to court a reward, it would for all that be improper to suppress the small amount of sincere regret of which this offering is a proof, but the manner in which appreciation is to be shown must be re-

spectfully left to His Majesty's decision. Should His Majesty condescend to accept their offering, memorialist would pray that the money may be paid into his yamén for expenditure under the heading of military items in connection with the hire of additional horses and footmen in aid of the postal service.—Rescript: We condescend to receive the sum offered by Mao Lin and Ts'ing Lin, who will be straightway released on completion of a full two years' service at the place to which they have been sent.

(2) K'i Yuan, Acting Governor of Shéng-king, reports the death of King Fuh, Superintendent of Customs at Shan-hai-kwan and Ying-k'ow (Newchwang.) Sung Lin, Intendant of Government postal service (郵巡道), has been appointed to act in his stead pending the nomination of a fresh incumbent.

October 6th.—(Court Circular.) Ch'ung How had audience of His Majesty.

(1-2) Decrees temporarily conferring the appointments of Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Plain White Banner Corps and senior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office, vacated by Ch'ung How during his absence on a special mission, upon Ch'ung Li and Ch'eng Lin respectively.

(3-6) Memorials from the Governor of Shun-t'ien and other metropolitan authorities applying for donations of rice for the *P'u Ki Tang* and other relief agencies in Peking and at Lu-kow-k'iao for issue during the winter. The applications have been granted by decrees earlier issued.

(7) Kin Shun, Military Governor of Ili, reports the arrival of Kung T'ang, Commandant of the Forces at Urumtsi, and the assumption of his official duties. At the commandant's request he forwards four memorials on his behalf, the first returning thanks for his appointment, and the three others being memorials of respectful enquiry after the health of Their Majesties.

October 7th.—(Court Circular.) Li Wei-shu, General of the Yu-kiang Brigade in Kwangsi, had audience of leave.

(1) A decree announcing the result of an investigation by the Governor of Honan into charges brought against certain officials of the province by a Censor who accused them of malpractices and fraud in connection with the distribution of relief, and attributed this state of things to the carelessness of the acting Financial Commissioner, who was neither careful nor judicious in his selection of officers. The Governor's investigations, while failing fully to establish the Censor's charges, have revealed irregularities, errors of judgment, and faults of character on the part of the individuals in question. The sub-Prefect of Shén-chow, the acting Magistrate of An-yang, and the Magistrate of Lo-yang, are therefore to be dismissed at once, and the Magistrate of An-yang is to vacate his post and be placed under supervision at the provincial capital for a year. The acting Financial Commissioner, now Provincial Judge, is to be committed to the Board for the infliction of a penalty.

(2) A decree dismissing five district Magistrates for deceitfulness, carelessness, avarice, stupidity, and other shortcomings, at the recommendation of T'uh Tsung-ying, Governor of Honan.

(3) A Decree. T'uh Tsung-ying requests permission to erect a special sacrificial temple to a departed statesman, and begs that a record of his meritorious services may be published by the State Historiographer's Office. He also applies for permission to erect another temple for the offering of special sacrifices to the father of this officer. The late Yuan Pao-héng, senior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments, accompanied his father Yuan Kia-shan, late Director-General of Grain Transport, on military expeditions in Kiangnan, Anhwei and Shantung during the reign of Hien Fêng, and distinguished himself by his laborious exertions on repeated occasions. Subsequent to this he exhausted

himself in his efforts to secure funds for the supply of grain to the army in the North-west, and last year he devoted himself with his whole heart to the assistance of the Governor in the execution of plans for the distribution of relief in Honan, thereby doing credit in a still greater degree to the place in which he was born. In accordance with the Governor's request, let a special temple be erected to him in the capital of Honan, at which the local authorities will offer sacrifice in the spring and autumn. Let special sacrifices be also offered at the temple to the deceased officer's father at Ch'en-chow Fu, and let the meritorious services of the son be recorded by the State Historiographer's Office in order to manifest Our appreciation of his loyalty and attachment.

(4) A decree in answer to a memorial from the Censor Chow K'ai-ming, who requests that timely measures may be taken for the relief of the sufferers from floods in the South-eastern provinces. Numerous districts in the provinces of Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Hupeh, and Hunan, have been visited by floods caused by excessive rain during the present year, Yao-chow in Kiang-nan, An-li and Sing-chow in Hupeh, and Ch'ang-t'ü in Hunan, being the greatest sufferers. The condition of these districts during the period intervening between the sprouting of the grain and its arrival at maturity in the coming year must necessarily give cause for the deepest anxiety. The high authorities of the provinces concerned are hereby directed to ascertain carefully the condition of the afflicted districts, and to make timely provision for the wants of the sufferers. In a postscript memorial the Censor calls attention to the existence of numbers of secret affiliated societies such as the *Ko-lao-hwei*, the *T'ien-ti-hwei*, etc., and expresses much apprehension lest the sufferers from disaster should be incited to acts of sedition by the members of these societies. The high authorities in question are to be careful to bestow sufficient consolation and charity upon the sufferers to prevent their dispersion elsewhere in search of subsistence, and are to enforce the tithing system with such severity as to carry out the object with which it was instituted.

October 8th.—(1) A decree referring to the consideration of the Board of Revenue a request from Shan Lien, Superintendent of Customs at Kalgan, whose time has just expired, for permission to be allowed to make good a portion only of the deficit in his supplementary assessment.

(2) Postscript memorial from Ting Jih-chang, summarising the returns of contributions forwarded by him to the famine fund, and requesting a recognition of the services of those who were particularly active in promoting subscriptions. At the end of June, over \$500,000 had been sent forward to Tientsin; in July, \$200,000 and upwards were transmitted, and the balance will be sent forward as soon as possible, measures being at the same time adopted to extend the area of contribution as much as possible. The agents who were particularly active in the encouragement of contributions were Chang Sun, the Taotai at Ch'ao-chow, Hia Sien-lun, Taotai of T'aiwan, and other officers (whose name are given.) By regarding a public matter as they would their domestic concerns, they were enabled to get together large sums and rescue many of the friendless and forlorn. Ever mindful of the hunger and misery which many had to endure, they practised personal economy and retrenchment, so thorough were they in their appreciation of the great interests involved. So great a liking for deeds of patriotism amounting to a thirst after benevolence, and resulting on this occasion in the rescue of so many of their suffering neighbours at the cost of all their strength, can hardly be likened to exhortations to charity of a casual and ordinary kind. The memorialist dares not suppress mention of the meritorious ser-

vices, slight though they may be, of these individuals, and would pray His Majesty to direct Li Hung-chang at the close of the relief operations to select the most worthy of them and recommend them for the most distinguished notice. To Lin Wei-yuan, a notable of T'aiwan and Taotai awaiting selection, who has subscribed as much as \$520,000, and thus been instrumental in securing existence to a particularly large number, it has already been determined by the Board of Revenue that an honorary reward shall be granted beyond the limits of ordinary distinction. \$260,000 of the sum contributed by him in addition to the donation of grain for his own province, which has already been made over, have been allotted to Shansi and Honan by Li Hung-chang, and a first instalment of \$100,000, being a portion of the balance still forthcoming for Chihli, has been sent forward, and the remaining \$90,000 shall be remitted in regular succession. When the money has all gone forward, the memorialist hopes that the exceptional reward determined by the Board may be bestowed upon him, that lovers of patriotic deeds in all parts of the earth may hear of the recognition that his charity has met with.

October 9th.—(1) Memorial from Ming An, Military Governor of Kirin, reporting the result of a final inquest upon the body of a suicide who was said to have been kicked to death. (See *Gazettes* of 20th, 21st Mar., 16th April, and 12th Aug.) The appellant Wang Kin-tuan, having at length been induced to consent to the steaming process, it having been found impossible to detect by the *pai-kiang* or ordinary process the injuries alleged to have been committed on the body before decease, the Prefect of Ch'ang-t'u in P'eng-tien was sent for and brought with him an experienced corpse examiner. Memorialist was present at the inquest, and heard the reports shouted out by the examiners as they proceeded with the inspection of the body. Here follows the substance of their report, the details of which are far from interesting, and occupy two pages of technicalities. The conclusion they arrived at was that deceased had met his death by hanging, and that he had hanged himself, a conclusion that was supported by the Prefect, and, finally, by the memorialist, who himself inspected the body and felt convinced from the indications presented by the corpse that death had resulted from self-inflicted hanging, and not from a kick to the stomach as was alleged by the appellant Wang Kin-tuan. This being the case, it still remained to clear up the mystery attaching to the appeals made by Wang Kin-tuan, and to discover why it was that the body was disfigured after death, as it must have been, and why the examiner on a previous occasion had falsely reported that these marks denoted injuries received during the lifetime of the deceased. That the appellant made a false charge is apparent, and the fact that he was willing to accept the finding eventually, in spite of his artfulness and mendacity in the commencement, gives strong reason to suspect that it was he who mutilated the body, that he then bribed the examiner to give a false report, and that when he saw that he was going to be found out and his scheme had failed, he agreed to accept the finding and take away the body, in order that the case might be closed and he avoid the punishment that would otherwise be inflicted on him. Application has accordingly been made to the Board for permission to deprive him of his *Kien-sheng* degree, and place him on his trial with the other parties to the suit, in order to get to the bottom of the whole business and mete out just punishment to those who deserve it.—Rescript: Noted.

(2) Yi Tsung, Prince of Tun, President of the Imperial Clan Court, and his colleagues, memorialise with reference to a verbal command given to the Prince of Kung by Their Majesties the Empresses

on the 7th September last to the following effect:—"The *To Lo Pei Leh* (Prince of the 3rd order), Tsai P'ei, having passed away, the *To Lo Kin Wang*, Prince of Fow-king, has now no successor. Let the Imperial Clan Court select all the children over sixteen years of age and up to five years of age belonging to the sixteen families of the *Tsai Tzu Pei* (or generation having the character *Tsai* 載 for their designation*), and all those of the same generation from the twenty-four families between the ages of five and ten, and take them to the palace of the Prince of Fow-king for inspection." In reverent obedience to Their Majesties' decree, enquiry was made, and it was found that there were two members of the sixteen families belonging to the generation with the character 載 who were of the right age and to whose selection there was no impediment, and seven of the same generation between the ages of five and ten amongst the twenty-four families. These youths were taken to the Fow-king *Kin Wang's* palace on the 20th September by His Majesty's servants Yi Tsung (Prince of Tun), Yi Hwan (Prince of Ch'un), Yi Siang (son of Prince of Hwei), and Yi Mo (brother of the foregoing), for inspection by him, and the Princess Consort asked whether she might take Tsai Ki the son of Yi Chan, nine years of age, as the Prince of Fow-king's successor under the designation of Yi Hwei. She begged memorialists to pray Their Majesties the Empresses and the Emperor to exercise their sacred choice on her behalf. The memorialists further respectfully await Their Majesties' commands as to whether Tsai Ki shall enter the penetralia and hold himself in readiness for inspection. (For decree see *Gazette* of 23rd September.)

* See Appendix to Translation of Peking Gazette for 1876.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Council Room, 17, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 18th November, 1878, at 9.30 o'clock a.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Hart (chairman), R. H. Artindale, P. G. Habbe, E. H. Lavers, R. Mackenzie, J. H. Wisner, G. Withers, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting are read, confirmed, signed and passed for publication.

The Cash Statement, for the week ending 9th instant, is submitted for inspection, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Dues on Merchandise—Claim for Dues—Municipal Council versus L. Gouilloud.—The following correspondence with the Senior Consul is submitted:—

Shanghai, 7th October, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you herewith the Judgment delivered by the Acting Consul-General for France upon a case recently heard before him, in which the Municipal Council sued Mr. Gouilloud, a French citizen residing in this Settlement, for dues on silk passed by him through the Chinese Custom House, but shipped from his business premises in the French Concession.

At the same time I have to request that you will be good enough to submit the decision to the Board of Consuls, and obtain from them, if possible, an expression of opinion upon the merits of the case.

From the document now sent you, you will learn that there was no dispute as to facts, and that the point which the French Court was called upon to decide was, whether or not the 9th Article of the Land Regulations was intended to apply to persons residing in this Settlement but having their business premises situated in the French Concession. The Acting

Consul-General for France is of opinion that it was not so intended, whilst the Municipal Council think it was, and they base their opinion not only on the plain words of the Article which seem to them capable of only one interpretation, but they have also the authority of the Board of Consuls, who in a despatch to the Taotai, dated 20th August, 1875, say "all foreigners residing or doing business within the limits of the English and American Settlements pay Wharfage Dues," &c., &c., thus clearly showing that according to their reading of the Article residence in the Settlement involved liability to pay dues.

As you are no doubt aware previous to 1876 the resolution passed by the Ratepayers at their annual meeting authorising the collection of dues was rather informally worded, and advantage was taken of this by several residents in this Settlement, who employed agents living in the French Concession to pass their goods through the Custom House, and thus evaded the payment of dues. The subject was warmly discussed at the Ratepayers' Meeting in February, 1876, when the wording of the resolution was altered so as to be in exact accordance with the 9th Article of the Land Regulations, which everyone present agreed applied to all persons residing in this Settlement. The then chairman of the Council said:—"We cannot go beyond the powers given by the Land Regulations to levy certain dues upon certain goods belonging to certain persons or landed within certain limits. If people are living within the limits we can impose the dues." Nothing was said about places of business, and it does not seem to have occurred to anyone that any such question would ever be raised.

Mr. Gouilloud argues that if dues were also levied in the French Concession, he would be called upon to pay both which was never intended by the Land Regulations, but the answer to this is simply that he is not compelled to live in this Settlement, and that if he does not wish to pay dues like other residents he ought to leave it, and live either outside, or in the French Concession.

If the reading of the article by the French Court is correct, then not only will Mr. Gouilloud have an advantage over other residents in this Settlement, but we shall probably have a recurrence of the not very creditable proceedings of former years, to which I have just alluded, when mercantile firms in this Settlement employed agents to pass their goods through the Custom House in order to evade payment of dues.

Dues on goods being a voluntary tax imposed by the Ratepayers upon themselves, the collection of which is entrusted to the Council, the latter consider it their duty to see that all residents in the Settlements pay their proper proportion. Under these circumstances, they felt that they had no option but to sue Mr. Gouilloud in the French Consular Court for the dues on Silk passed by him through the Custom House, and it would be most satisfactory to them to learn that the Foreign Consuls generally consider that the Council were right in the course which they pursued.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HART,
Chairman.

C. LUEDER Esq.,
His German Majesty's Consul-General,
Senior Consul, Shanghai.

Shanghai, 8th November, 1878.

SIR,—Your letter dated the 7th October, 1878, and regarding a Judgment given by the French Consular Court in re Municipal Council *versus* Gouilloud, has been laid before the Consular Body.

The Consular Body recommends to the Council either to procure in an analogous case fit for appeal a legal decision of the question through the Court of Appeal, superior to the French Consular Court, or to move a declaration or correction of Art. IX of the Land Regulations, as prescribed by Art. XXVIII. In the event that such declaration or correction be moved, the majority of the Consuls is prepared to consent to a wording which precludes any doubt, that the following phraseology of Art. IX, "by any person resident within the said limits" is meant to be applied to, and to include all persons who have either

their private residences or their offices within the Settlements North of the Yang-king-pang.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. LUEDER,
His German Majesty's Consul-General,
Senior Consul.

J. HART, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

HANKOW LANDRENTERS' MEETING.

Minutes of a Special General Meeting of Landrenters in the British Concession, Hankow, held at the British Consulate at 10.30 a.m. on the 6th Nov., 1878.

P. J. Hughes, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, in the Chair.

Present:—Messrs. Ramsay, Walter, Woodward, Fisher, and Ayrton, representing 38 votes.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice calling the meeting, which was for the purpose of electing members to fill up the vacancies in the Municipal Council caused by the resignations of Messrs. White, Reid and Greig; and also of considering tenders for a three years' lease of five hundred feet of Bund frontage at the south end of the Concession, which tenders were to be received by the Municipal Council up to the 1st November.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members of the Municipal Council:—J. M. Molchanoff, Esq., proposed by H. F. Ramsay, Esq., seconded by W. Walter, Esq.; S. Hardoon, Esq., proposed by H. F. Ramsay, Esq., seconded by W. Walter, Esq.

There being no other candidates, the above gentlemen were declared duly elected.

The Secretary of the Municipal Council (Mr. Fisher) now read the tenders which had been received for the lease of Bund frontage, as follows:—

1.—Tender from Messrs. Robt. Anderson & Co. To the Secretary, Municipal Council, Hankow.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to offer the sum of Tls. 1,200 (twelve hundred taels) per annum for a lease, as per your advertisement dated 3rd instant, of 500 feet of the Bund frontage at the South end of the Concession.

The said lease to be for a period of three years, beginning on the 1st proximo.

We are &c.,
p. pro. ROBT. ANDERSON & Co.,
(Signed) P. MCGREGOR GRANT.

2.—Tender from Mr. Geo. McBain.
E. FISHER Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council, Hankow.

Hankow, 22nd October, 1878.

SIR,—In reply to your advertisement, dated 3rd inst., in the *North-China Daily News*, for tenders for the lease of 500 (five hundred feet) of the Bund frontage at the South end of the Concession, for a period of three years from 1st November next, I offer the sum of Hankow Taels 1,110 (one thousand one hundred and ten) per annum for use of said frontage, along with the chains, anchors, and pontoon now lying at the spot indicated in your advertisement, i.e., Tls. 1,025 for the frontage, and Tls. 85 for pontoon, chains, and anchors; but the whole to be treated as one contract so far as the latter part is concerned.

It must be understood that this sum is to cover all Municipal dues on Chinese-owned cargo landed on or shipped from the Concession.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. MCBAIN.

MR. RAMSAY observed that as the amounts of the two tenders were so near each other, they had better be judged on their own intrinsic merits, and stated at some length the reasons why in his opinion Mr. McBain's offer should be accepted in preference to that of Messrs. Robt. Anderson & Co. He (Mr. Ramsay) therefore proposed that—

Mr. McBain's tender be accepted.

MR. WOODWARD seconded the resolution. The CHAIRMAN said that, under the circumstances, considering the small number of votes then represented, the best course would be to postpone the meeting, in the hope of getting a larger attendance of voters. He therefore adjourned it till 3 o'clock p.m. the same day.

A notice was circulated by H.M.'s Consul, to the following effect:—"In consequence of the small attendance at the meeting of Landrenters this morning, the meeting has been postponed to three o'clock this afternoon, when the question will be considered whether the tender for Bund frontage received by the Municipal Council from Mr. Geo. McBain, or that received from Messrs. Robt. Anderson & Co., shall be accepted."

At the adjourned meeting, held at 3 p.m. the same day, there were present—P. J. Hughes, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, in the chair. Messrs. Ramsay, representing 12 votes; Hardoon, 10; Molchanoff, 3; Woodward, 4; Fisher, 1. Total number of votes represented, 30.

MR. FISHER, Secretary of the Municipal Council, said that he had spoken to several voters, who, with the exception of those then present, declined to attend.

MR. RAMSAY reiterated his arguments in favor of Mr. McBain's offer, and added that Mr. McBain's wishes were to prevent any monopoly, and he would leave the frontage for the use of any steamers during the season.

The Resolution—

That Mr. McBain's tender be accepted, proposed by Mr. RAMSAY and seconded by Mr. WOODWARD, was now put to the meeting by the Chairman, and carried without opposition.

(Signed) P. J. HUGHES,
H.B.M. Consul,
Chairman.

Hankow, 11th November, 1878.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Landrenters in the British Concession at Hankow, beg to protest against Mr. McBain's offer of Tls. 1,100 for 500 feet of Bund frontage and commutation of Wharfage Dues, being accepted in preference to the higher offer of Tls. 1,200 made by Messrs. Robt. Anderson & Co.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) A. G. REID.
W. G. GREIG.
F. W. WHITE.
F. JERDEIN.
P. A. PONOMAREFF.
H. M. CUNNINGHAM.

P. J. HUGHES, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul, Hankow.

British Consulate,
Hankow, 14th November, 1878.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in which you protest against the acceptance of Mr. McBain's offer for Bund frontage in preference to the higher offer of Messrs. R. Anderson & Co.

I communicated your letter to the Municipal Council, and now hand to you copy of the reply which I have received.

I beg at the same time to inform you that, as the Municipal Council are authorized to lease the use of the Bund frontage, it is not my duty to decide between the relative advantage of the tenders of Mr. McBain and Messrs. R. Anderson & Co.

But without expressing any opinion on the merits of this particular case, I may venture to remark that the amount of the tender, though an important consideration, is not possibly the only one which influences the Landrenters in the decision of a question of this kind.

On a previous occasion, when offers received for Bund Frontage were laid by the Municipal Council before a meeting of Landrenters, the acceptance of the highest Tender was

only carried by a majority of one, the numbers of votes being forty on one side and thirty-nine on the other.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. J. HUGHES,
Consul.

Messrs. A. G. Reid, M.D.,
&c., &c.

Municipal Council,
Hankow, 13th November, 1878.

SIR,—Referring to your despatch No. 96, I am requested to state that at a meeting of the Council held this day, it was resolved that no notice can be taken of the protest therein handed, most of the signatories to it having been called upon and asked to come to the meeting called by you to settle the lease of Bund frontage. They declined, and in consequence are not fully acquainted with the merits of the case.

The Council are aware that there is a misapprehension abroad about the advantages to be obtained as commutation of wharfage dues, in the acceptance of Mr. McBain's offer, but this commutation applies equally to all tenders, and the writer of the protest has not even taken the trouble to make himself acquainted with the correct sum to be paid by Mr. McBain.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. FISHER,
Secretary.

P. J. Hughes, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul, Hankow.

Hankow, 18th November, 1878.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 14th inst., in which you inform us you do not consider that it is any part of your duty to take notice of the protest which we ventured to lay before you on the 11th inst.

We therefore beg to tender our apologies for having troubled you in the matter.

We shall feel much obliged if you would kindly provide us with the Minutes of the Meeting held at your Consulate on 5th inst., for the information of those resident and non-resident Landrenters who were unable to attend the meeting.

We thank you for copy of letter addressed to you by the Municipal Council.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) A. G. REID,
F. JERDIN,
W. G. GREIG,
F. W. WHITE,
P. A. PONOMAREFF,
H. M. CUNNINGHAM.

P. J. Hughes, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul, Hankow.

Amusements.

AN HOUR WITH A BATTERY.

The lecture given by Mr. J. D. Bishop at the Temperance Hall, on the 20th instant, was one calling for more than usual remark. Advertised as a "popular" lecture it did not belie its title, whilst, being at the same time essentially scientific in its treatment, the lecturer, we think, made an impression equally on those with whom science is a pastime as well as on those with whom it is a study. The subject, "An hour with a battery," was one apparently of but little general interest, because doubtless everyone knows, or imagines he "knows, all about it." We candidly confess we thought so, too, and went prepared to listen to the usual class-book story about Galvani and his frogs, and Volta and his pile, enlivened with the ordinary experiments which are generally provided for in such catalogues as those of Negretti, How, Jackson, Thorne-thwaite, Saloman, and scores of other makers, who advertise sets of apparatus which enable any intelligent amateur to give to an unintelligent audience a very passable experimental lecture. Nothing was said either of Volta or Galvani. We were agree-

ably disappointed, and from first to last the experiments were, to us at least, new and original in design and really perfect in practice. We have often read with wonder how a chemist will take any substance, from face powder to benzenhexacarboxylic acid, and, by a series of processes, which remind one of the days of the inquisition, torture and rack it until it yields at last the grand secret of its every single constituent. Taking a small glass cell containing about an ounce of sulphuric acid and water and a small piece each of platinum and zinc, both not weighing more than 50 grains, the lecturer began by shewing that the combination really did possess electro-motive power, by making it deflect a reflecting galvanometer, the movements of which were rendered visible to the audience by the vibration of a circular spot of light about a foot in diameter, over a scale of proportionate magnitude. How it did this was made apparent by an apparatus which revealed on a screen six feet square every possible feature in the internal economy of this small glass cell. First it was exposed in a static state, or idle, then it was made to shew itself hard at work, throwing off torrents of gas as a locomotive does steam. Then the battery was set to work to decompose water and collect the oxygen and hydrogen therefrom, each one in its respective tubes, which, although but an inch or so long, looked on the screen like gigantic cucumbers gradually taking leave of their insides as the water left to make room for the gases. Then it had to shew the audience how it could form beautiful crystals of solid metal from a solution of one of its salts, and again how it could return the solid metal back again to its original invisible state in the solution. Then it was made to write in blue with a rod of iron, and without any ink, on previously prepared paper; in fact, it was made to do everything which it could do, and do it well, too. After shewing what a varied amount of work the chemical decomposition which took place in that cell could perform outside the cell, the lecturer shewed us how our commonest daily actions generated currents of electricity generally unsuspected by us. A touch of the tongue on a gold locket and piece of zinc the size of a five cent. piece, sent the spot of light flying off the scale by the force of the current it generated. A touch of a wet finger did the same; and as a concluding experiment one of the galvanometer wires was fastened to a small pewter mug and the other being held in the hand, "an awful warning to beer drinkers was given" by the current of electricity produced by the lecturer's drinking some beer from the mug, which current was so powerful as to send the spot of light with an indignant bound from Zero to nowhere, for it flew off and did not return, being either indignant at thus being made sport of in the Temperance Hall or delighted beyond bounds at the strength of the lecturer's draught. Thus ended what was decidedly the best experimental lecture ever given in Shanghai. The audience was put in a comfortable humor by the quaint but earnest manner in which the lecturer addressed them, and continued rounds of applause greeted the successful termination of each experiment. As a scientific lecture it was decidedly well studied and properly arranged, and even to those who had no taste for science pure and simple the experiments could not be otherwise than interesting as well as beautiful.

The evening being that prior to mail night, and the one on which the French mail happened to arrive just at the lecture hour, no doubt deprived many of the opportunity of going; but even making this allowance it is not greatly to the credit of Shanghai that the hall was not more than half filled, to listen to and see the explanations of a thoroughly competent master of one of the most interesting and important branches of physical science.

On the termination of the lecture, W. B. Chalmers, Esq. proposed and T. W. King-smill, Esq., seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried as it deserved to be.

MR. IBURG'S FIRST POPULAR CONCERT.

The above-named concert, given at the Masonic Hall on the 19th instant, was pretty well attended, the audience numbering about 200, a considerable proportion being ladies. The programme, was, as we have previously said, an exceptionally good one, and the several vocal and instrumental pieces composing it had evidently been worked up with considerable preparation and carefulness.

The first part opened with a quintette by Schumann, which was played by gentlemen Amateurs and Mr. Iburg in so skilful a manner as to elicit loud applause, showing that the pleasure derived was not in the slightest degree lessened even by the length of the composition, which, indeed, alone prevented an encore, and we believe the audience would have liked it repeated.

This charming harmony was followed by as charming a melody—Gounod's song for tenor, "When in the early morn," one of those sympathetic bits of music wedded to appropriate words that one often sees attempted but not so often successfully accomplished—either the author or the composer fails to catch the spirit of the other's meaning, and the result frequently is good music allied to namby-pamby words or good words adapted to weedy notes. But in the song under notice both are so good that it has deservedly won for itself a place among the recognised standard songs of the day. It is not at all an easy song to sing, but in the hands of the gentleman Amateur who essayed it on Tuesday evening it met with such successful treatment as to elicit applause after each verse, and at the end a loud encore. The singer has been for some time absent from our concert platform, and his re-appearance was hailed with much cordiality, and it may be truly said his naturally fine voice was never heard to greater advantage than on the present occasion, but he simply bowed his acknowledgment of the encore.

A concerto for violin with orchestral accompaniment, by Beethoven, followed. It was excellently played by gentlemen Amateurs and Mr. Iburg, but space prevents us noticing any of its manifold beauties. It is almost needless to say that at its termination, the performers were awarded the warmest expressions of approval.

The first part of the programme terminated with Bellini's cavatina for bass, "Die Nachtwandelerin," sung very tastefully, but not in such good voice as we have before heard him, by a gentleman who is always an acquisition to the platform of a concert room. He was loudly applauded at the close, and some among the audience wanted a repetition of the song.

The second part of the programme opened with a trio for pianoforte, violoncello, and violin, by N. W. Gade, played by a gentleman Amateur and Messrs. Fentum and Iburg, a combination of instrumentalists always certain to ensure success in anything musical they undertake. Their playing on this occasion was but little short of perfection, and the length of the piece alone again prevented a repetition, which was asked for.

The gentleman Amateur who sang Gounod's song in the first part, now sang Hatton's well-known but always pleasing song for tenor, "Good-bye, Sweetheart," so sweetly and impressively, that at its close the audience would not be satisfied, but insisted on a recall, and he responded by singing the ever-welcome ballad, "My pretty Jane," in which he was again successful in securing the earnestly expressed gratification of the audience.

A bass song by Lindpaintner came next, and was sung with much expression and

feeling by the same gentleman who appeared in the first part, and who again achieved a considerable amount of success.

The concert concluded with a duo concertant for pianoforte and violin, by *Osborne and de Beriot*, played in so masterly a manner by Messrs. Fentum and Iburg as to elicit a loud encore.

It should not be omitted to be mentioned that Mr. Fentum presided at the piano, and contributed greatly by his skilful playing to the enjoyment of one of the most successful concerts yet given in Shanghai.

TIENTSIN AUTUMN RACE MEETING, 1878.

(Communicated.)

Stewards.—J. DETRING, Esq., R. J. FORREST, Esq., W. GUBBINS, Esq., W. JACKSON, Esq., J. STEWART, Esq.
W. GUBBINS, Esq., Clerk of the Course.

We have had a tolerably successful Race Meeting in spite of the persistently wet state of the weather during the whole of the Autumn, which rendered it at one time exceedingly doubtful if a sufficiently dry part of the plain could be selected to allow of a Race Course being made. However, a spot was at length discovered tolerably close to the Settlement, and had it not been for a heavy fall of snow on the night of the 10th instant, the state of the course would have left little to be desired. It proved to be somewhat heavy and slippery on the race days, and the time was consequently not up to the usual standard. The programme was an attractive one, comprising a "Farewell Cup" presented by a late resident, and a donation of \$200 from H.E. the Viceroy, while the "Russian Cup," a very handsome piece of plate given as a Challenge Cup, by Mr. N. A. Nefedieff, was thoroughly appreciated by the fortunate winner, who had previously taken one of our best prizes to Peking, and will no doubt do his best to retain the present trophy. H.E. the Taotai, who was present on the course during the second day, also contributed \$100 towards the promotion of sport in these parts.

The racing was good, there being several closely contested finishes, and perhaps the hardest struggle of the meeting was the finish for the Peiho Stakes between *Harlequin* and *Glimt*, which ended in favor of the former by a nose, owing to the fine riding of Mr. Random. The *Landers* did not clear the board as at last meeting, but still secured a sufficient number of races to reward their enterprising and plucky owner.

About the best pony of the meeting was *Scindia*, who shewed very good form, but having only lately arrived from the country, he was very unfit, and would have been all the better for a week's more preparation. There was a large field for the Sailors' race, which was won by a small black pony, admirably ridden by one of the crew of H.M.S. *Hornet*.

Subjoined is the result of the three days' racing:—

FIRST DAY,

Thursday, 14th November, 1878.

1.—TZE-CHU-LIN STAKES—Half-a-mile.

<i>Harlequin</i>	1
<i>Midlander</i>	2
<i>Scindia</i>	3

Six ran. Time, 1 min. 6 secs.

2.—MAIDEN PLATE—One mile.

<i>Rapp</i>	1
<i>Newlander</i>	2
<i>Cyclop</i>	3

Six ran. Time, 2 min. 29 secs.

3.—WELTER STAKES—One Mile and a half.

<i>Tamerlane</i>	1
<i>Highlander</i>	2
<i>Steel Boy</i>	3

Eight ran. Time, 3 min. 56 secs.

4.—RUSSIAN CUP—Two miles.

<i>Ercles</i>	1
<i>Tent</i>	2
<i>Cyclop</i>	3

Five ran. Time, 5 min. 4 secs.

5.—PEIHO STAKES—Three-quarters of a mile.

<i>Harlequin</i>	1
<i>Glimt</i>	2
<i>Scindia</i>	3

Six ran. Time, 1 min. 42 secs.

SECOND DAY,

Friday, 15th November, 1878.

1.—FAREWELL CUP—One mile.

<i>Newlander</i>	1
<i>Glimt</i>	2
<i>Midlander</i>	3

Seven ran. Time, 2 min. 26 secs.

2.—CHALLENGE CUP—Two miles.

<i>Tent</i>	1
<i>Ercles</i>	2
<i>Cyclop</i>	3

Three ran. *Cyclop* came in first, but a foul was claimed by the rider of *Ercles*, and allowed.—Time, 5 min. 6 secs.

3.—VICEROY'S CUP—One mile and a half.

<i>Tinting</i>	1
<i>Scindia</i>	2
<i>Hokiyaksai</i>	3

Eight ran. Time, 3 min. 42 secs.

4.—NORTHERN CUP—One mile and a quarter.

<i>Kwik</i>	1
<i>Esperance</i>	2
<i>Gaeconcar</i>	3

Five ran. Time, 2 min. 58 secs.

5.—TRIAL STAKES—One mile.

<i>Midlander</i>	1
<i>Newlander</i>	2
<i>Ercles</i>	3

Seven ran. Time, 2 min. 23 secs.

THIRD DAY,

Saturday, 16th November, 1878.

1.—SWEEP-TAKES—One mile and a half.

<i>Cyclop</i>	1
<i>Tent</i>	2
<i>Gaeconcar</i>	3

Five ran. Time, 3 min. 48 secs.

2.—MERCHANT STEAMERS' CUP—One mile.

Presented by Captains of Merchant steamers trading to Tientsin.

<i>Midlander</i>	1
<i>Scindia</i>	2
<i>Newlander</i>	3

Seven ran. Time, 2 min. 24 secs. First and third ponies carried 10-lbs. extra.

3.—CONSOLATION STAKES—One mile.

<i>Glimt</i>	1
<i>Hokiyaksai</i>	2
<i>Esperance</i>	3

Eight ran. Time, 2 min. 22 secs.

PROGRAMME OF FOOCHOW RACES—WINTER MEETING.

FIRST DAY,

Friday, 3rd January, 1879.

1.—THE HAE KWAN CUP.—(Presented)—Value, \$100.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.—Entrance, \$5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

2.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Of \$15 each with \$100 added.—For all China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Weights as per scale.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

3.—THE CHAASZE CUP.—(Presented)—Value, \$200.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.—Entrance, \$10.—2 miles.

4.—THE HACK STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$50 added.—For all China Ponies not otherwise entered at this Meeting, except for Steeplechase.—Weight, 12 stone.— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

5.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—Of \$25 each with \$100 added; \$15 to be paid to the Secretary of the Race Club on or before the 7th December, 1878, and \$10 to be paid at the date of closing entries. In case of non-entry, the original deposit to be forfeited.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.— $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

6.—THE BANKERS' CUP.—(Presented)—Value, \$120.—For all China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Weights as per scale.—Winner of the Maiden Stakes, 7lbs. extra.—Entrance, \$5.—1 mile.

7.—THE FLYAWAY STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$100 added.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

SECOND DAY,

Saturday, 4th January, 1879.

1.—THE KWAI-LAM-S'ENG-SZ CUP.—(Presented).—Value, \$100.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.—Winner of the Customs Cup 10lbs. extra.—Entrance, \$5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

2.—THE HONGKONG CUP.—(Presented).—Value, \$250.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.—Winner of the Chaasze Cup 5lbs. extra.—Entrance, \$10.— $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

3.—SUBSCRIPTION CHALLENGE CUP.—Value, 200 Guineas, added to a Sweepstake of \$15. Half to go to the winner each year and half to an accumulative fund for the final winner.—To be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.—1 mile.

4.—THE TONG-KIAU-CHEONG STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$100 added.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.—Winner of the Flyaway Stakes, 10lbs. extra.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

5.—THE COMPRADORES' CUP.—(Presented).—Value, \$160.—For *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Weights as per scale.—Entrance, \$5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

6.—THE LOTTERY CUP.—5 per cent. on Club lotteries.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.—Winner of Chaasze or Hongkong Cups, 7lbs. extra; if of both, 10lbs.—2 miles.—Entrance, \$10.

THIRD DAY,

Monday, 6th January, 1879.

1.—THE LEGER CUP.—(Presented)—Value, \$100.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.—Winners of one race during the Meeting, 10lbs. extra; if of two or more, 14lbs. extra.—Entrance, \$5.—Once round and a distance.

2.—THE FEI-MA CUP.—(Presented)—Value, \$200.—For all China Ponies.—Weights as per scale.—Winner of a race if $\frac{1}{2}$ miles or over, 7lbs. extra, and an additional 5lbs. for every other race won at these distances; penalties accumulative.—Entrance, \$10.— $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

3.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—(Presented)—For all China Ponies.—To be handicapped by the Stewards.—Entrance, \$5.—Once round.

4.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Of \$5 each with \$100 added.—For all beaten ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Weights as per scale.—1 mile.

5.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—Of \$15 each with \$100 added.—Compulsory on all winners at this Meeting to enter (winner of Hack Stakes excepted)—Weights as per scale.— $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

6.—THE GRAND NATIONAL STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$100 added.—A Steeplechase twice round and a distance over a course selected by the Stewards—Catch weights over 11 stone.

7.—THE MAFOOS RACE.—Once round.—First prize, \$15; second prize, \$5.

Entries to close on 14th December, at noon.

Miscellaneous.

THE REBELLION IN KWANG-SI.

(Daily Press.)

The following is a translation of a despatch purporting to have been addressed by Li Yung-tsoi, the leader of the rising in Kwang-si, to the Tartar General in Canton:—

"I have the honor to inform you of the following particulars, and I shall be very much obliged if you will memorialize the Throne embodying my whole statement.

"On the 6th day of the 4th moon of the present year the Governor of Kwang-si sent me with a despatch to Kwang-tung, there to await an appointment; but owing to my having no means to pay the expense of the journey, I wrote to the Viceroy soliciting him to allow me time that I might go home and devise some plan to get sufficient money to meet the expense. On the 15th of the same moon, having received His Excellency's permission, I left Kwang-si, and on the 9th of the following moon I arrived at

my native place with a full intention to find some means to cover the travelling expenses to Kwang-tung. First of all you must know, Sir, that I have been employed about twenty years in active service, some years having been engaged in the struggle with the Tai-ping rebels in Kiangnan, and some years commanding the troops employed against the rebels in Kwang-si; during all this time I have exerted myself to the utmost, ever sacrificing my private interests for the public welfare. And as a reward for this I received much favour from the Throne, for which, I confess, not only ought I to feel thankful, but ought also to do all I can to evince my gratitude. Since the rebellions were one after another suppressed and the rebels exterminated, I have been much insulted by the Chau and Hsien, and having got the title of General I have been again treated with contempt by the Governors and Intendants; all this is very discouraging. In the first quarter of this year I waited upon the Governor, but instead of treating me with the consideration that was due to me, he seemed to regard me as a common fellow, treated me with indifference, and placing a despatch in my hands sent me to Kwang-tung in order that he might get rid of me; at the same time so long as bribes were given, no matter what kind of men the bribers might be, he always placed them in important posts; and this state of corruption still continues. So what wonder is it that the inhabitants of Tsuen Chou and other places in Kwang-si should have risen in arms and created disturbance? Now it is a matter of perfect indifference to me whether I remain in Kwang-si or proceed to Kwang-tung, but that which bars my way to the latter course is the want of money to pay the travelling expenses; that I am so poor is because I paid over a thousand taels as rewards to the soldiers out of my own pocket during the operations against the rebels from Annam, and contributed large sums while I was in the colony of Sui-chou, towards the cost of yamen repairs and preparing fire-arms. I have in many ways tried in vain to obtain some means; thus the only thing that may save me from living in obscurity is to claim the hereditary right of the possession of the Throne of Annam, which my ancestors enjoyed years ago. Now the Throne of Annam has been usurped by the Prince Lai and the Prince Yu one after the other; the latter, who is now reigning, is unfit to wield the sceptre, showing his utter incapacity during the famine, and thereby stirring up a disturbance among his people, who, joining with the desperadoes along the borders, have laid waste many districts and caused the inhabitants to flee in every direction; and they have oftentimes gone so far as to invade Tsing Chou in Kwang-tung, and make troubles in Long Chou, Tai Ping Fu, and some other places in Kwang-si. Now, though the cities and towns of the above-named places have been recaptured and the invaders driven out, yet, as long as Annam exists, there is every day a danger on the borders of China, and the soldiers guarding that part of the Empire cannot be withdrawn. In order to the removal of all further danger and difficulty, and seizing this opportunity to repay the Imperial grace, I, a member of the Royal family of Annam, will lead a hundred thousand soldiers, together with thousands of people reduced to distress by famine, to that place, securing my hereditary right and recovering what my ancestor lost. When Annam comes into my hands, not only will the Chinese Government be saved from the trouble of keeping soldiers on the borders, but relief will be afforded to the distressed inhabitants; moreover, I will without the least hesitation pay the tribute which it has been customary for Annam to pay, and freely acknowledge the supremacy of the T. Tsing Empire. Hence all troubles will be swept away and both China and Annam will enjoy the greatest happiness.

"One copy of the above having been sent to each of the Viceroy and Governors of different provinces, I heartily beg you, as I have said above, to incorporate all my statement in a memorial; thus my movement will be recognized by the Imperial Government, and my views will be well known. Again I beg you to grant my request."

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS. (*New York Herald.*)

The Rev. Y. J. Allen delivered a very interesting discourse at the Church of the Strangers on the religion, manners and customs of the Chinese. Dr. Allen is engaged in the preparation of scientific books to be published by the Chinese Government for the use of the schools. He commenced by saying that the Chinese consider their country not as equal but as superior to the surrounding nations diffusing civilization through the Mongolian races. The population is divided into four classes—the literary, the agricultural, the laboring or artisan, and the trading class. The last is regarded as the lowest, because traders are considered in the light of intruders. The Chinese are a moral people, cultivated, well bred and of good manners. We have not the dignity, the bearing, the self-respect or the good manners of the Chinese. They denounce our immorality, bad manners and our many vices. They never laid any restrictions on trade that we would not have done; they simply protected the rights and interests of the nation. According to recent treaties foreigners are not amenable to the laws of the Empire. An offender if of foreign birth must be handed over to the nearest Consul. The same rule obtains in Turkey, Persia and Japan, and it is regarded as a grievous injustice. Japan has offered to throw open its ports if this unjust claim be abrogated. There is no just reason why people should not be amenable to the law in China as in other countries. Our conduct has been such as to justify China in keeping us out. They are very jealous of Russia and they hate England. Politically they regard their country as unsafe. While we are ahead in material improvements, such as full roads, steamboats and canals, we are behind them in morality. The attitude of China towards foreign nations has been wonderfully changed. It is now thrown open to commerce, to the Church and to progress. The Chinese women lead a secluded life. They are not seen on the streets, in the theatres, the temples or other places of public gatherings. The press has accomplished more for China the past ten years than in the previous fifty. The literary works most needed just now are treatises on chemistry, physics and geography, and these are being prepared. China never had a newspaper or literary press. The great want in China is a band of Christian men, not sects. A large proportion of the population belong to the literary class. Out of 20,000 students in Nankin only 260 are graduates. The arts and sciences are entirely ignored in the curriculum. The cramping of the women's feet originated in the legend that a beautiful Empress once had very small feet, which were greatly admired, and the desire to imitate her in that respect made the custom national. The religion of the Chinese is simply the worship of their ancestry, to whose shades they offer incense. Take that away and nothing is left.

CANNIBALISM IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Sydney, 14th September.

A German barque, just arrived here, brings the news of a shocking massacre at the New Hebrides. Five missionary teachers on Malicolo, where *La Perouse* was lost, went inland. They were met by the natives, who surrounded and barbarously murdered them with clubs and spears.

After death they were roasted and eaten by savages, amidst all kinds of barbarous ceremonies. The Rev. Mr. Brown, having received news of the massacre, formed a party, consisting of coast natives and traders, and marched inland with the object of punishing the murderers, whose village they attacked. The savages ran away, but subsequently returned. There was fighting and skirmishing throughout the day. No losses occurred on Mr. Brown's side, while the loss by the natives was estimated at from 75 to 150 killed and wounded. This outrage will seriously interfere with mission work. Another outrage which was attempted on the German traders at the Duke of York Island failed. The Germans retaliated by killing three natives. A trader from Sydney, named Frank Carson, is missing. He is believed to have been murdered. Two deaths of European settlers have occurred from fever and ague.

16th September.

The account of the massacres at the New Hebrides is confirmed by the Rev. Mr. Brown, who states that the missionaries and traders felt compelled to adopt retaliatory measures after the massacre of the five missionaries, as threats had been made that the mission teachers and their wives were to be massacred.

20th September.

The Wesleyan Mission Board, in reference to the late massacre of missionaries at New Britain, mildly censure the Rev. Mr. Brown for organising an attack on the inland natives, and which resulted in the death of 150 of the savages. The Board regret that Mr. Brown saw no other means of protecting the lives of the Christians on the island.

Law Reports.

H.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 10th Nov.

Before G. FRENCH, Esq., Chief Judge.

T. G. SMITH v. Mrs. HALKET.

This was an appeal from a decision of R. A. Mowat, Esq., in the Civil Summary Court. From the proceedings in the lower Court, it appeared that the appellant, who is chief clerk and Judge's private secretary in H.M.'s Supreme Court, had boarded, since April last, at the respondent's house, No. 9, Canton Road, and she claimed \$23 the balance due for board for the month of October, appellant having paid \$7. Appellant ceased to board at the respondent's house on the 4th October, and according to the respondent's evidence he left on his own account. The appellant, however, asserted that he left in consequence of an expression used to him by the respondent, which he considered justified his leaving as he did. The parties differed in their evidence as to the expression used, but it transpired that the respondent, in a letter to the appellant, expressed her sorrow that "a remark made by her in fun should have hurt his feelings." The appellant had destroyed this letter, but it was quoted by the respondent, and his Honour considered it a fair apology. His Honour gave a verdict for the amount claimed with costs, and against this the present appeal was entered.

Originally the appeal was set down for hearing on the 18th inst. But his Lordship adjourned it until to-day for Miss A. Laisun, and Messrs. Wilmer Harris and James Macbeth, who were present and heard the expression which the appellant said caused him to cease attending the mess, to be summoned to give evidence, and they were now in attendance.

WILMER HARRIS was first called, and, in answer to the appellant, he deposed—I remember Friday, the 4th October last, and on the evening of that day I remember being at dinner at the respondent's house, No. 9, Canton Road. The party consisted of the respondent, Miss Laisun, Mr. Macbeth, yourself and myself. I remember the respondent using an expression towards you, and to the

best of my recollection and belief it was in these words "Oh, Mr. Smith, what a story you told," and it was said in a laughing and joking way, and no person in his sane senses could possibly take offence at it. The whole of the conversation had been with laughing and joking, and I never thought you could take offence at an expression like that. I remember the reply you made. It was, to the best of my belief, in these words "It is the first duty of a gentleman to hold his tongue," and you said it in a way which showed that you had lost your temper. I am on my oath, and will swear that those were the expressions used. I will swear that the respondent did not make use of the words "deliberate falsehood."

By his LORDSHIP—I am quite clear on that point. I am, my Lord, a mercantile assistant in the house of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.

By the APPELLANT—You may have said something else besides "It is the first duty of a gentleman to hold his tongue," but you lost your temper and I don't remember the exact terms you used. You have made the matter the subject of public discussion yourself, and I have discussed it with many people. We have talked it over also at the table, but I do not remember any particular time when I discussed it privately with Mrs. Halket.

By his LORDSHIP—Something else was said besides the two expressions I have given, both by Mr. Smith and Mrs. Halket, but it was all in a laughing and joking tone, and I did not take particular notice.

JAMES MACBETH, examined by the appellant, deposed—I am correspondent in Frazar and Co., and board at Mr. Halket's house. I only remember indistinctly the expression Mrs. Halket used towards you. So far as my memory goes it was, "Oh, what a story you told, Mr. Smith." The conversation that led up to it had reference to your connection with the Courts. It was something about a man and his wife having a trial and you knew nothing about it, and you were piqued because you were not posted as to what was going on and you got sulky and lost your temper. To the best of my knowledge and belief Mrs. Halket did not make use of the expression "deliberate falsehood." I will swear most distinctly that she did not use that expression.

By his LORDSHIP—The spirit of the conversation was of the best—we were laughing and jesting all the time—I did not think any offence was intended or would be taken.

MISS A. LAISUN was the next witness.—In answer to the appellant she said—The expression used by Mrs. Halket was "Oh, Mr. Smith, what a story you told." I am quite sure those were the words, and Mrs. Halket did not make use of the term "deliberate falsehood." I do not remember what your reply to Mrs. Halket was.

The APPELLANT pointed out that in Mrs. Halket's own evidence in the Court below her language was such as to lead to the strong inference that she did apply to him the term "deliberate falsehood." Mrs. Halket said in her evidence that his (appellant's) reply to her was "I am not in the habit of telling falsehoods," from which it was to be inferred that she had used the word falsehood first, otherwise he would not have used it. He was sure she did use the expression "deliberate falsehood," which was the cause of his ceasing to attend the mess, and having been insulted he thought he had a right to leave.

His LORDSHIP said he agreed with the appellant on that point. A lady keeping a boarding house and choosing to sit at the table, was bound to use courteous language, and if she did use a strong expression like "deliberate falsehood" to one of her boarders, that was, of course, accusing him of telling falsehoods, and even if there was a contract to pay \$30 a month, he did not think the boarder was bound to sit at her table any longer. That was his view, but the evidence showed that the respondent did not use language so bad as that, but on the contrary it went to show that she said nothing calculated to insult or give offence. The appellant might have taken the expression used to be offensive, but having regard to the evidence given by the three witnesses who had just been examined, and having regard to the judgment of the Court below, in which Mr. Mowat decided in favour of the plaintiff, he was afraid the judgment of the Court below must stand.

The APPELLANT repeated that the inference from his admitted reply to Mrs. Halket was that she used the word "falsehood," and he regretted to have to say that the three witnesses who had been called had not spoken the truth.

His LORDSHIP said in Courts of Justice the Judge had to decide by the weight of evidence, and the weight of evidence was against the appellant.

The APPELLANT considered it useless to argue further against the evidence that had been given.

His LORDSHIP said that, as he had before remarked, if the lady of the boarding house had behaved in an unbecoming way, he should have held that she was not entitled to recover for the whole month's board; but the evidence showed that she did not act in an unbecoming way. The appellant had paid her what he himself considered to be due her, but the question was whether she was not entitled to \$23 more. He thought she was. It seemed to his Lordship that there was a monthly contract for board—the appellant did not pay day by day, and if he dined out every night, he supposed he would have to pay the \$30 a month just the same. Under the circumstances he had mentioned, the judgment of the Court below would stand.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, 22nd November.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., U.S. Consul-General; and

Dr. YATES and Mr. A. FISHER, Associates.

The Affray on board the "Gold Hunter."

The complaints against the prisoners were investigated on the 19th inst., and to-day the prisoners were brought up for sentence.

The COURT said—This case has been very much simplified by the plea of guilty entered by Wilson and Schultze, as to all the charges preferred against them, and by the plea of guilty on the part of Green and Plought as to the second count of inciting and stirring up riot; so that practically there is very little to be done except to pass sentence on the prisoners. The law governing the case is laid down in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 5,342, 5,346 and 5,359. The 5,342nd Section says:—Every person who within any of the places or upon any of the waters described in Section 5,339 (this section gives the jurisdiction)—attempts to commit the crime of murder or manslaughter, by any means not constituting the offence of assault with a dangerous weapon shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not more than three years, and by a fine not more than \$1,000. The 5,346th Section says:—Every person who upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, on board any vessel belonging in whole or part to the United States, or any citizen thereof, with a dangerous weapon or with intent to perpetrate any felony, commits an assault on another, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$3,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years. Section 5,359 provides:—If anyone of the crew of an American vessel on the high seas or other waters within the Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States endeavors to make a revolt or mutiny on board of such vessel, or combines, conspires, or confederates with any other person on board to make such revolt or mutiny; or solicits, incites, or stirs up, any other of the crew to disobey or resist the lawful orders of the master or other officer of such vessel, or to refuse or neglect their proper duty on board thereof, or to betray their proper trust, or assemblies with others in a tumultuous and mutinous manner, or makes a riot on board thereof, or unlawfully confines the master, or other commanding officer thereof, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not more than 5 years, or by both fine and imprisonment. That is the law of the case, and it appears from it that the full extent of the sentence in the case of Wilson would be eleven years' imprisonment

besides a very considerable fine. The prisoner Wilson pleads as extenuating circumstances that he was drunk upon this occasion and did not know what he was doing; and that therefore he should be largely excused for what he did. Now, the evidence shows clearly I think that he was under the influence of liquor, that he had been drinking considerably; and no doubt this vile stuff, called drink, which is to be obtained about Shanghai for \$1.50 a dozen, and for the suppression of which there ought to be some remedy, had a great deal to do with the affray. No doubt Wilson had been drinking this sort of liquor and was very excited, for it is in evidence that he engaged in a row in the street before going on board, but the testimony clearly shows, I think, that when he was on board and engaged in the commission of these crimes, that he knew well what he was doing. But there is also no doubt in our minds that he was greatly excited in consequence of the liquor he had been drinking—the liquor stimulated him to do things which otherwise I do not suppose he would have done, because the Captain's testimony in his behalf is favourable and goes to show that he was an orderly man. Another point is that there appears to be none of the ingredients of malice in the case—there does not appear to have been any deliberate plan formed for this difficulty, it does not seem that there was any particular concert of action, no arrangement beforehand by which this row was to be brought about, so that there is no evidence of mutiny in the case. The whole thing arose out of a sudden ebullition of passion, engendered by the collision the prisoners had on shore with the police, and by the liquor they had been drinking. They fell into the difficulty suddenly, and the question is—How should they be treated? If the evidence had shown that the row had been planned beforehand by the prisoners, that there had been concert of action, a kind of conspiracy, it would have been a much graver offence than it is now. It is grave enough anyhow, and the man Wilson should reflect how near he came to stand before this Court on the trial for murder instead of an attempt to commit manslaughter. I am not familiar with scientific questions of surgery and anatomy, but I believe there is not much doubt that if the ball that was undoubtedly fired by Wilson and struck Barnston, had deflected a little one side or the other—perhaps an inch or half an inch either to the left or right—it would have cut the femoral artery, and would have resulted in almost immediate death, so that you, Wilson, barely escaped by half an inch in the direction of the ball from standing in this Court charged with murder, for which possibly you might have had to suffer on the gallows. It shows how such recklessness may bring men into the most serious positions that occur in life. Wilson brandished his pistol about, firing indiscriminately here and there, and he fired not once or twice but constantly and in particular directions. The evidence clearly shows that he fired where it could take effect, and he fired not only against the police, but at his commanding officer, in the direction of the cabin where the Captain and his wife were. I can scarcely conceive such dangerous recklessness, but fortunately the evidence does not show that there was any premeditation or malice. Questions might have arisen in the case of a very different character to those which have now to be disposed of—very grave questions too—which, under the circumstances, it is fortunately not necessary to consider at any length now. One of the questions that might have arisen was, as to whether the police had authority to be on board without a warrant. It is clear they were on board with the permission of the Captain, who is an officer of the peace on his vessel, made so by the law; and it is clear that they were there in the interests of peace and harmony. A riot was going on, a breach of the peace had been committed in the street, and the police were in search of the offenders, to procure them and to make them answer for their conduct at the proper place. The police were on board by the permission of the Captain, they were there under his orders as a sort of *posse comitatus*, and in that sense their legal status is not in question now. Under other aspects of the case the Captain's action might have been called in question, but all the evidence shows that he was acting with the

best motives; he was acting in the interests of peace and with the view of bringing offenders to justice, who had committed a breach of the peace on shore and were creating a disturbance on board his ship—he was acting as an officer of the peace who had a right to command peace on board of his ship. But it is not necessary to go into these questions much further. Drunkenness is not an excuse for crime, but where there is such a condition of drunkenness as to make a man really incapable, unconscious of what he is doing, perhaps then it ought to be taken into consideration and have considerable weight with a Court and Jury. The question occurs as to the extent of punishment that shall be inflicted upon the man Wilson. He was undoubtedly the ringleader, he forwarded the whole difficulty. It is shown by the testimony that he went so far as to compel the other men to go into the row; it is in evidence that he brandished his pistol about in the fore-castle, that he even put it in the face of one of the men, and there is not the least doubt that he was the spirit and main cause of the whole trouble. But the Court does not think it necessary to enforce all the penalty as against him. We do not think the vindication of the law requires that he should serve a sentence of eleven years' imprisonment, but we do think that he should serve a sentence which he will remember, and which will be an example to others, to deter them from such recklessness and gross indifference to life. As to the man Schultz he pleads guilty both to assaulting with a dangerous weapon and to joining in the riot. It is not fixed upon him very clearly in the evidence that he used a dangerous weapon to any extent, and certainly he had no such weapon as a pistol; and it does not appear anywhere in the evidence that he was the man who fermented the row, who brought it, as it were, to a head. Wilson was the man who kept it alive, he was the central figure of the whole affair, the other men being compelled by his conduct to act with him. The next case is that of the man Green who pleads guilty to the second count of joining in the general revolt, but denies the first count of striking anybody with a dangerous weapon. We have carefully gone through the evidence, and have come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient proof that he did use a dangerous weapon towards anybody. As to the other man, Thomas Plought, he also pleads guilty to the second count of the complaint but denies the first. There is an approximation towards fixing upon him the striking of Constable Thistle with a slung shot, but it is a well settled principle of criminal law that where there is a reasonable doubt, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of it; and we do not think it is sufficiently shown by the evidence that he did strike Constable Thistle with a slung shot. Thistle fails to recognise the prisoner himself. The nearest approach to any recognition of him is the evidence of the witness Brennan, who saw him mixing in the row at the time Thistle was struck, but Brennan's testimony has to be taken with grains of allowance, because it seems clear that he had had a difficulty with Plought a short time before this occurrence, and he had another difficulty with him the same night in the fore-castle. Besides it is in evidence that the night was dark, and he was standing just outside the fore-castle, while the *melee* was going on at the break of the poop, which is, according to Capt. Freeman's own evidence, a distance of about one hundred and twenty feet; and, therefore, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that he could not recognise all the different persons who were engaged in the row at the time. There is now nothing left to be done but to pass sentence.

The prisoner Charles Wilson was then sentenced as follows:—Having heard and tried the complaint filed by Joshua Freeman on the 18th day of November, 1878, I find you, Charles Wilson, guilty of the offence where-with you are charged, and I adjudge and sentence you therefore to imprisonment for the term of eighteen months from this day, in the prison for American convicts at Shanghai.

In the same terms William Schultz was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, Thomas Plought to four months' imprisonment, and Edward Green to three months' imprisonment. In regard to the last two prisoners the sentence specified that they were sentenced on the second count of the complaint.

HONGKONG SUPREME COURT.

11th November.

Before HON. F. SNOWDEN, Acting Chief Justice.
The Late Deputy Registrar.

Frederick Sowley Huffam, late Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, convicted of converting to his own use \$46,549 received by him as official assignee in the bankrupt estate of Lyall, Still and Co., and thirty other bankrupt estates, was now brought up for sentence.

After the reading of an affidavit by the prisoner, and hearing an address from Mr. Francis, the prisoner's counsel, in favour of mitigation of sentence,

His LORDSHIP said:—Frederick Sowley Huffam, you have been found guilty, after a very patient investigation, of having, as a trustee, converted to your own use large sums of money entrusted to you. It is a fraud certainly of the most serious description—very nearly, indeed, I may say the most serious that has happened in this Colony since my arrival in it, or since this has been a Colony at all. No doubt, as Mr. Francis puts it, you have been placed in a position of great temptation. You had command over large sums of money, to check which there was no adequate control; but at the same time I cannot forget that you were not left without some inducement to take care of this money as you ought to have done. In the first place, I quite admit there was no creditors' assignee; if there had been you would have been accountable to him, and it is almost impossible these events could have happened if there had been. The official assignee would have had a right to apply to the Court to supersede the bankruptcy, and I must say if creditors will not take care of their own property I don't see why the Government should be called on to do so. As I said before, there were other people who had an eye on what you were about. There was a committee of management to supervise your dealings with the estate, and it is difficult to imagine that if they had discharged their duties properly they would not have known what sums of money were paid in and what sums were paid out. Besides that, there were the rules of the Court by which you were strictly forbidden to allow money to accumulate, and an order of the Court might have been obtained at any moment. All these things were inducements to you to deal with the money properly, and you could only deal with it as you have done at very great risk. I have listened with great attention to the eloquent address of your learned counsel, Mr. Francis, but I am sorry to say that your affidavit is to my mind a most unsatisfactory statement indeed. In that affidavit you state that as large a sum as \$800,000 has passed through your hands, and that the greater part of this large sum you have kept in a safe in your office, and that out of that sum you spent about \$15,000 on family purposes, owing to the confusion in which your accounts were, and owing to the manner in which your own money was mingled with the creditors'. Well, now, unless that affidavit was to be a frank and full confession of everything that has been done with this money, I must say in my opinion it would have been better left out altogether. There is a large sum of money still left, \$25,000, of which you give no account whatever. What you have done with it all, or where it is gone, we none of us apparently know. Now, I think the only sign of true repentance you could possibly give, the only way in which you could make any genuine reparation for your offence, would be to give such information as would have enabled the real owners of this money to recover it, if it is possible to do so now. I was glad to hear Mr. Francis state there is a small sum to be returned to the creditors. This is most satisfactory, and the person who voluntarily gives it up is much to be praised in every way. But I cannot forget, also, that there is another point. In your affidavit, which is by no means satisfactory, you say you kept this large sum of money in the safe. Why you did so I cannot possibly imagine, and besides that why you withdrew from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, from the Oriental Bank, and also from the Treasury, a large sum of money which was safely deposited there, is a circumstance to my mind full of suspicion. I cannot imagine it was from any honest motive you removed that money and brought it so within your control that even the traces furnished by a banker's

account should be wanting. I have read the whole of the affidavit very carefully, and I must again say it is to my mind very unsatisfactory—very unsatisfactory. You say in your affidavit that you admit your offence and acknowledge the justice of the verdict, but I look in vain for any acknowledgment of regret, but I trust you do feel it, for you must have borne about a heavy load for years past, and the misery you bring upon others is fearful. I do earnestly hope that your example may teach other people how far better it is to eat the bread of honesty than to be in haste to grow rich by dishonest means, and how fearful a penalty must overtake persons who are guilty of fraud like this. You are acquitted, after argument, on a charge of having embezzled public money, being in the service of Her Majesty, but you have been found guilty as a trustee of converting to your own use moneys you held in trust. Had you been found guilty on the first charge, you would have been liable to fourteen years' penal servitude. The maximum penalty under the Fraudulent Trustee Section is seven years, and I am sorry to say that I think that term is scarcely adequate to your offence, I certainly should not be doing my duty if I awarded you a shorter period than that. The sentence is that you be imprisoned in Victoria gaol and kept in penal servitude for a period of seven years.

The prisoner was then removed.

Extracts.

THE MILITARY GEOGRAPHY OF AFGHANISTAN.

(The Times.)

Even the most recent maps of Afghanistan are, from the jealousy of foreigners which is a marked trait in the character of the Afghans, only roughly accurate. It is, however, possible, by collecting the scattered morsels of information given by various authorities to supply an approximately correct idea of the country which, before long, may be entered by a British army. Afghanistan is, on an average, about 430 miles from east to west, and 460 miles long from south to north. On the north it is bounded by the Oxus till a few miles below Kilat, and thence the boundary-line dividing it from Khivan territory runs east and by south to a point a few miles west of Sarrakhs. On the west it is bounded by Persia; on the south by Kelat. From its south-easternmost extremity the frontier runs in a north-easterly direction along British territory as far as Swat. On the east it is bounded by Swat, Cafristan, and Kasgar. A glance at the map shows that there is a long narrow promontory, as it were, of Afghan territory, which is bounded on the south by Cafristan, on the east by Kasgar, and on the north by some minor khanates, more or less subject to Kokand and Bokhara. At one point this promontory is only 200 miles distant from Cashmere. As, however, we do not anticipate invasion from Afghanistan we may leave out of consideration the above-mentioned tongue of territory. The main features of Afghanistan are the mountain chains, the general direction of which is east and west, but which throw out buttresses to the north and south. Afghanistan is traversed across the centre from east to west by a chain of mountains, which may be viewed as an offshoot of the Himalayan system. This chain, called the Hindoo-Koosh, or more properly the Hindoo-Koh, ends in the Koh-i-Baba, a huge mass north-west of and at no great distance from the city of Cabul. It is covered with perpetual snow, and its loftiest peak is nearly 18,000ft. high. Thence run two parallel chains, one called the Safed Koh; the other—the southernmost one—the Siakh Koh. The northern range terminates just north of Herat, and the southern range, when it reaches a point just south of that city, trends off to the south-west and by south. These mountains are of no great height. North of the Koh-i-Baba and the Safed Koh is a high plateau, intersected by minor ranges, and called the Huzareh district. Running in a south-west direction from Cabul past Kandahar to Girisik is another chain of mountains. Practically, almost the whole of Afghanistan is a mass of mountains interspersed with valleys, of which some are of considerable size. The main watersheds of the country are, however, the

crests of the two chains which run, one from east to west, and the other diagonally from north-east to south-west.

The chief rivers of Afghanistan are the Murghab, the Hari Rood, the Balkh, the Cabul, and the Helmund. The Murghab, rising near the north-eastern extremity of the Safed Koh, flows to Merv, a little beyond which the stream, whose waters in its course have been greatly drawn off for purposes of irrigation, loses itself in the sandy desert of Khiva. The Balkh, rising in the northern slopes of the Koh-i-Baba, is exhausted in a similar manner soon after it reaches the town of Balkh, and before it can effect a junction with the Oxus. The Cabul river rises in the mountains near the city of that name, and, passing by Jellalabad, makes its way through the Khyber Pass into British territory, falling into the Indus, close to Attock. The Hari Rood, taking its rise in the north-easterly slopes of the Sial Koh, traverses the long narrow valley formed by the Safed Koh, and the Sial Koh runs close to and south of Herat, a few miles past which it turns to the north, following for some distance the boundary of Afghanistan, then, quitting that country, turns north-west and falls into the Tojend. The Helmund rises in the south-eastern slopes of the Koh-i-Baba, near Cabul, and, running in a south-westerly direction to Girishk, about 100 miles south of that city, makes a sudden turn to the west, and, after flowing in that direction another 100 miles, emerges from Afghan territory. There are other rivers besides those we have named, but they are of no great importance. As a whole, it may be said that Afghanistan is well watered, and that in consequence the valleys are fertile. Unfortunately we are able to give but scant details of even the principal rivers. The Murghab is described as a clear and rapid mountain stream. Of the Balkh river we can say little. Of the Cabul River we know that from Tezen the body of General Elphinstone was, at the end of April, sent down on a raft to Jellalabad. We also know that in the same month the Cabul river was forded by cavalry with great difficulty opposite Lalpoora, at the Afghan end of the Khyber Pass. It is probable, therefore, that the river throughout the greater part of the course from Cabul to the Indus is navigable for small boats even in the spring. According to Captain Marsh, who travelled from Meshed to Herat about five years ago in the month of April, the Hari Rood, where he crossed it at the Afghan frontier, had very little water in it, being exhausted by the irrigating canals higher up. The stream itself was only two yards wide and 1 ft. deep, but the bed was more than 1,000 yards broad. The plain of Herat is watered by canals from the river, and one of these enters the city. The same author says that during the winter, which sets in early and lasts four months, all the streams near Herat are frozen. Concerning the Helmund, which would have to be crossed by an army marching from the Bolan to Herat, Captain Marsh, who passed it at Girishk in the beginning of the month of May, says that at that season it is 100 yards broad and 3½ ft. deep. It is then at its lowest, and split up into many small streams. At the end of May or beginning of June, when the river is swollen by the melting of the snow, its breadth is computed at about a mile. The left, or south bank, is higher than the right, or northern bank.

The climate and soil of Afghanistan are very variable. In the valleys the climate is very hot in the summer, and fruit and grain are abundant. There is also a good deal of cultivation on terraces on the lower slopes of the mountains. Throughout the country, however, and especially in the north, there are frequent tracts of desert or rough rock-strewn plateaus, where nothing is cultivated. The valley of Cabul is remarkably fertile and highly cultivated, at all events near the city of that name. The climate is, however, colder than that of Afghanistan generally, but is very regular. There are three months of the winter, three of spring, three of summer, and three of autumn. During the winter, which sets in about the beginning of December, the town is regularly blockaded by the snow, which completely blocks up the streets, so that business is at a standstill.

An army advancing from Quetta, at present our advanced post in Afghanistan, would have to accomplish a distance of about 600 miles. It would have to cross the Kotul Mountains,

between which and Candahar water is sometimes scarce; but the road crosses three streams. Candahar is an important town in every sense, especially from a strategical point of view, for through it passes the best line of communication between Cabul and Herat. It is also the capital of Southern Afghanistan, and whoever holds the city in force is master of the whole of that part of the country. The road for the first 16 miles from Candahar is bad, owing to the numerous unbridged streams and watercourses which it crosses. The next two days' marches to Gerishk the road passes over a stony desert, in which water is scarcely to be procured. Gerishk is an important point on the road for the Helmund, which in the beginning of May is 100 yards broad and 3½ ft. deep and can only be forded at that town. It was, when Captain Marsh crossed it, split up into many small streams. When the river floods at the beginning of June it is computed to be about a mile broad. The left or southern is higher than the right or northern bank. The country in the neighbourhood is fertile. The road then crosses a sterile plain, or rather plateau. The next day's march water is to be obtained. At Delaram water, forage, and food are scarce. The road then passes through a stony valley, but is level and good, with the drawback, however, that little water is to be obtained. Furrah on the Furrah road or river, is but a heap of ruins, with little cultivation in the neighbourhood. The river is dry three-quarters of the year; but at the beginning of summer it is about 200 yards wide. Between Furrah and Subzemar there are no villages, the country passed through being a jumble of valleys and hills, with small plains inhabited by nomads. It is almost needless to say that provisions are scarce. On leaving Subzemar the road traverses a valley well cultivated and covered by large flocks and herds. The road itself is good. Through the chain of mountains intervening between Subzemar and Herat the road is very rough, and between the mouth of the pass and Herat the country is a perfect desert of hills and ruins, and water is scarcely to be obtained. Of Herat we need only say that it is situated in a valley which is fertile and abounding in water and in food for man and beast. Let us now go back and speak of the road from Candahar via Ghuznee to Cabul. It is sufficient to state that it is about 300 miles long and passes over some mountainous districts, in which it is extremely difficult to obtain provisions. The road is quite practicable, however, and was traversed both by Sir John Keane and General Nott with very little opposition.

It may be considered as certain that a column would enter Afghanistan by the Khyber Pass. The road is quite practicable for all arms, and provisions are to be obtained almost everywhere along the route. Water also is abundant. The mouth of the pass is about 20 miles from Peshawur. There are two entrances within a short distance of each other; one, the main entrance, is called the Shad-e Bhagiaree, the other the Jubogee. The former is the shorter, being only five miles from the fort of Ali Musjid; the latter, which joins the main pass near that fort, is twice as long. From the mouth of the pass by the main road to its end at Dhaka is about 26 miles. From Dhaka to Jellalabad is about four marches, or about 40 miles. The Khoord Cabul Pass, where General Elphinstone's army was destroyed in 1841, is only about ten miles from Cabul, and is the most formidable physical obstacle to a force marching from Jellalabad on the capital. There is, however, another pass a short distance to the south, so the defender's attention might easily be distracted.

It will be of interest to touch briefly on the means of communication between Cabul and British India, and glance at the mode of operations in our last campaign with that country. The map shows that a lofty chain of mountains, the summits of which rise in some cases to 15,000 ft., intervene between our Indian dominions and the Ameer's territory, and the chain is no mere screen behind which an army can secretly collect and through which it can suddenly dash on an unsuspecting foe, but is a broad tract of mountainous land, inhospitable to the last degree, and inhabited by barbarous tribes, owning no master, and constantly at feud with each other. It is pierced by numerous passes, the best known of which are the Khyber and the Bolan, through which our forces in the late

Afghan war advanced on Cabul; but there are no fewer than 17 well-defined roads, practicable for the movements of lightly equipped columns, and certainly four up which guns could be taken. These are annually traversed by caravans of Afghan merchants, who bring the produce of Central Asia into Hindostan and take thence English wares in exchange. The great drawback to their being utilized in the event of war being forced upon us, is the fact that our own means of communication within our border are of the worst description, so that the difficulties a force would encounter before it could reach the eastern end of the Kuram or the Gomal passes would be almost as great as those to be met with in the mountains themselves. It is therefore only necessary to take into consideration the Khyber and the Bolan. (The former is within 170 miles of Jhelum, the present terminus of the Panjab railway system, with which it is connected by the Grand Trunk road, probably one of the very best military highways in the world. Grouped round the railway terminus, or between it and the Khyber, are the military cantonments of Jhelum, Sealkote, Tallegaon, Rawul Pindi, Newsheera, Abbottabad, Hoti-Mardan, Campbellpore, Peshawur, and Kohat. At these places are stationed four batteries of horse, six batteries of field, and two of mountain Artillery, two regiments of British and eight of Native Cavalry, six battalions of British and 16 of Native Infantry—a force in itself sufficient to form a very admirable nucleus of an expeditionary army, when it is remembered that the Army of the Indus in 1838 consisted of but two regiments of British, with four of native Cavalry, three troops of Horse and four batteries of Field Artillery, four Line and 13 Native Infantry battalions. Then, however, the troops advanced by the Bolan, and encountered no opposition worthy of the men until they were fairly clear of the mountains. There were many reasons for the adoption of the southernmost route in those days which would be of no weight now, and it is most probable that should hostilities be determined on two columns would be organized, the Bengal Army furnishing the one that would march through the Khyber and operate towards Cabul and the northern districts of Afghanistan, the Bombay Army giving that for the Bolan, Candahar, and the southern tracts of the Ameer's dominions.)

Unfortunately, in speaking of an Afghan war, and more specially of the Khyber Pass, popular opinion appears to cling to the remembrance of the misfortunes that overtook the ill-fated expedition of 1839, and more especially the disastrous retreat through the Koord Cabul Pass from Cabul to Jellalabad; but it should ever be remembered that a miserable want of agreement between the military and political chiefs of that force was the primary cause of the disaster, while the arms possessed by the Queen's troops in those days (old flint-lock Brown Bess) were far inferior to the long jezails of the Afghans. Now, with rifled cannon and breech-loaders we are far more completely equipped, while the experiences of the Abyssinian and Ashantee expeditions certainly prompt the hope that the military and political chieftainship will be vested in one man. That the Khyber Pass presents slight difficulty to a well-handled force is evident from the fact that in 1839 Colonel Wade forced it at the head of an irregular contingent, penetrating from Peshawur to Jellalabad, with a loss of but 180 men. In 1842 General Pollock forced it by shelling the heights from the ravines below, while two columns of 12 companies each on either flank pushed the enemy from ridge to ridge. His casualties were 128. On his return march he lost but 56 men. The Khyber Pass may be said, generally speaking, to commence at Jamrood, 10 miles west of Peshawur, and to extend as far as Dhaka, a distance of about 33 miles. The actual entrance to the defile, however, is at Kadam, a place three miles west of Jamrood, which is a small village, surrounded by a mud wall. There still exist the ruins of an old Sikh fort built in 1837, after the defeat of the Afghan army on the adjacent plains, by the Khalsa Army under Hurree Singh. Within 1,000 yards of Kadam the gorge narrows to 150 yards, with steep precipitous cliffs on either hand. Between this and the Afghan frontier fort of Ali Musjid, distant about ten miles, the mountains on either hand are about 1,500 ft. in height, slaty, bare, and to all

appearance inaccessible; the width of the pass varies from 200 to 40 feet. For a distance of 2½ miles beyond Ali Musjid the pass retains its difficult character. It then enters the Lala Beg Valley, about six miles in length, with an average breadth of a mile and a half. The western end of the valley, however, finds the road entering a still narrower defile, there being scarcely room for two camels to pass each other. The Lundi Khana Pass is distant from this point about a mile and-a-half, the ascent over it is narrow, rugged, steep, and generally the most difficult part of the road; guns could not drawn here except by men, and then only after the improvement of the track. The descent, however, is along a well-made road, and is not so difficult. On the west side of the pass the mountains gradually open out, and lose much of their inaccessible nature. Dhaka is distant about eight miles, and here the defile ends. Difficult as the Khyber is to force, it is evident that what Wade and Pollock did 40 years ago can, if necessary, be done again. Moreover, our knowledge of this mountain ranges has much improved of late years, and several roads are well known which completely turn Ali Musjid, the most formidable obstacle between Peshawar and Jelalabad. Among these are the Tatar Road, which enters the hills about nine miles north of Jamrood and joins the main route at Dhaka; the Kadapa Road and one through the Bara Valley both avoid Ali Musjid, are practicable for lightly-equipped columns, and doubtless would be made use of were we compelled to force the Khyber.

It must be borne in mind that the tribes residing in the pass and its immediate vicinity, though nominally owing allegiance to the Ameer of Afghanistan, yet are powerful enough to demand and to obtain subsidies from him in return for the privilege they grant in permitting the highway to be made use of. In the time of the Durani Kings the Malliks of the Khyber received 130,000 rupees per annum. After the annexation of Peshawar by the Sikhs, Dost Mahomed paid them only 20,000. During our occupation of Cabul, 1839-42, we paid them 125,000 rupees annually, and after our withdrawal Dost Mahomed continued a payment of 27,000. At his death these allowances were stopped, nor has Shere Ali renewed them. Consequently his hold on the Afridi and Shinwarri tribes, who virtually hold the pass from Jamrood to Dhaka, has been much weakened. To work on this will now be Lord Lytton's great object. If we can buy the Khyber Malliks over to the side of the British, the forcing of the pass will be much simplified; and, avaricious to a degree, faithless to his salt, utterly regardless of tribal honour or family affection, the Afghan is ready to sell his sword to the highest bidder. Once through the pass, there appears small reason to believe we should be unable to keep it open for the free transmission of supplies. Fortified posts at judiciously selected spots, coupled with liberal douceurs to the neighbouring chieftains, is all that is requisite. An eminent authority has given it as his opinion that 4,000 Infantry with 12 mountain guns, aided by 300 Cavalry for patrolling purposes, would be ample.

The forcing of the Khyber and the necessary construction of a road practicable for wheeled traffic to Cabul would be but the commencement of the trials of an Afghan war. The fortresses of Jelalabad, Cabul, and Ghuznee would have to be reduced; of their present condition little or nothing is known; but from Asiatic sources we have learnt that, subsequent to our departure from the country, Dost Mahomed spent much labour and money in perfecting their defence, and, although it is improbable that they have been completed on any very scientific plans, it is beyond all doubt that they will not fall with the ease Ghuznee fell in the last campaign. Admitting that we have only Afghan organization, unaided by European officers, to war against, we shall require two columns to operate with. Profiting by past lessons, it would be criminal to repeat the blunders of 1839, and send in too small a force. The present leader of the mission, Sir Neville Chamberlain, had bitter experience of the folly of under-estimating a foe in the failure of the Umballa Expedition, so that it may be assumed he will insist on an adequate army accompanying him should he be deputed to bring the Ameer to terms. Twenty-five thousand men for the northern or Khyber

column, and 15,000 for the southern or Bolan force, will be ample, without leaving too wide a margin for detachments necessarily left behind to keep open communications. The Bolan Pass, which was the cause of such enormous loss among the cattle of the Army of the Indus, now has a fair road running through it, so that we may expect an expeditionary force to traverse it without its cavalry brigade being returned to an effective strength of 100 sabres, as was the case in 1839; and we may rest assured recent experience has taught us that 38,000 camp followers are not necessary for an army of 9,500 men. Between Kheilat and Candahar there is some very bad ground, a lack of forage, and an utter absence of water. These drawbacks are known, and so can be provided against. We must have no repetition of the mistakes that cost us 16,000 lives in 1841—no divided military and political commands, no effete generals, no under-estimating the value of our foes, no faith in Afghan treaties.

The denuding India of 40,000 men is a step that we dare not undertake. Already our army there is dangerously small, those of the feudatory Princes dangerously large. To leave such an element of mischief unwatched would be suicidal policy, and if it is determined to bring the Ameer to book we must not hesitate to reinforce our troops in the East Indies. The near approach of winter will prevent any invasion of Afghanistan being attempted for at least six months, and if by that time Shere Ali has not repented of the insult offered to Her Majesty's representative last Saturday, we should be able to mass a force at Jacobabad and Peshawar which would insure his punishment being short, sharp, and decisive.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

(*The Times.*)

It would be premature as yet to speculate on the extent of the mischief which the Glasgow Bank failure will bring to light. No one can tell. An epidemic of failures, when it begins with so virulent a case, must run its course. One group of firms after another must be affected, and it is only as the engagements of each group fall due that the full severity of the evil becomes apparent. All that can be now said is that for months and years—ever since the Collicie catastrophe in 1875, in short—credit has not been generally inflated; and we may hope, consequently, that there are not the materials for such crashes as the money market has formerly witnessed. On the other hand, as has been freely acknowledged in Lombard-street for months past, the course of trade lately has been such as to eat away the substance of not a few firms even of high standing. Losses have accumulated during years of depression; to assist old and well-tried customers who are bearing these losses, some banks may have gradually involved themselves in advances beyond their means; and there are probably materials for some serious troubles, although possibly not of the magnitude which a failure like that of the City of Glasgow Bank has so often entailed. Hence there must be caution and suspense in trade for some months to come, however confident people may be that no great mischief will eventually come to light. This being the obvious practical lesson, we may content ourselves with discussing the mischief which has actually been disclosed. In itself the City of Glasgow Bank failure is one of the greatest, and, we fear, one of the most disastrous and discreditable, of the kind which have been recorded in our mercantile history. It can hardly compare with the gigantic downfall of Overend's, but it is quite on a par with the Western Bank failure in 1857, which precipitated the panic of that year. The liabilities of the Western Bank to the public were only about eight millions sterling; but the City of Glasgow Bank, at the date of its last balance-sheet in June, owed ten millions, and possibly more, as it is found that the acceptances, which were set down in the balance-sheet at one and a half millions, are now nearly three millions. At the same time it appears that the bank has advanced in money or credit, in three accounts only, over five millions sterling. One firm has had £2,200,000, another £1,700,000, a third £1,300,000; so that in each of two cases the bank has lent more than its whole capital and reserve, which are stated at £1,450,000; and in a third case it has lent nearly as much as that amount. It

is a relief, after reading such figures, to be told that the deficit which the shareholders will have to make good "will not much exceed two millions." We hope that this may not be too sanguine an estimate. While the shareholders were thus losing their whole capital, and this great deficiency of two millions has been also accumulating, the directors and managers of the bank have been paying dividends of 10 and 11 per cent., the last dividend of all being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum! So persistently also has the credit of the bank been maintained and defended publicly, in spite of an underlying discredit in the banking world itself, that the £100 shares a week before the failure were at 243, or not far from the price of Bank of England Stock. The advances themselves, and the pretences by which the credit of the bank has been maintained, are alike discreditable; and in no single element of degree or quality of mischief does the failure come short of the great banking disasters in past times. There is too much reason to fear also that it will not fall short of any past disaster in the widespread misery it will inflict on numerous unhappy shareholders and their families. As our Glasgow correspondent informs us—"The parties chiefly concerned, and on whom the weight of the calamity will fall, are small merchants, divines, and doctors of medicine, none of whom can be classed among the wealthy, and very many of whom had invested their savings of a lifetime, tempted by the high rate of remuneration in the shape of dividends that have been current for a number of years." There are different opinions as to the amount that can be extracted from the proprietors, and there are hopes in some quarters that the creditors will be paid in full or nearly so; but the utter ruin of many families of the middle and lower middle class is beyond a doubt. Whatever the indirect consequences of the failure may be, the actual mischief done and misery produced are of the most painful description.

We must wait for fuller details before we can say exactly what the folly and imprudence of the bank's directors and managers have been, and how they have been gradually led from one false step to another. But enough is known to justify us in the severest condemnation. On the surface of the reports they have evidently been guilty of some of the gravest offences against good banking management. Everyone must be struck by the magnitude of the advances made to one or two customers only. It is a cardinal rule of prudence, from which no business man should ever depart, not to risk his whole means on the credit of any single customer. People should choose as carefully as possible those to whom they give any credit; but having done so, they should limit their risk to a reasonable proportion of their own capital. By so doing no one failure can overthrow them, and several failures at once among well-chosen customers are unlikely. But the City of Glasgow Bank, in the most favourable view of its position, has had three or four chances of utter ruin hanging over it. It was at the mercy of any one of the three or four people to whom it had lent one or two millions each. Admitting that the customers chosen were most deserving of credit, the practice pursued was to court disaster, while the choice has obviously been as bad as it could be. As usual when the facts come to light, the wonder is not that there is now a failure, but that ruin has been staved off so long. It is an aggravation of the offence that some of these huge advances appear to have been on naked credits, while the security most favourably spoken of, that of real property in Australasia, is no such security as a bank should ever have touched. We doubt whether this security will realize what is so confidently hoped from it, but, good as it may be, it is monstrous that a Scotch bank should have accepted it for a fourth of the deposits it was bound to repay at call.

Another feature of gross mismanagement is one about which there may be some dispute, because not a few other banks have committed a similar blunder; but it is one, nevertheless, on which the plainest speaking is necessary. We refer to the amount of the bank's acceptances, which are stated to have been nearly three millions sterling, or equal to between a fourth and a third of the deposits. We should not say that in all cases it is wrong for a deposit bank to accept bills. As an auxiliary convenience in the working of some customers'

accounts, it may be expedient to accept bills to a moderate extent; but it is quite plain that, when the acceptances grow into an amount equalling a considerable proportion of the deposits, a deposit bank is no longer in the absolutely safe position it ought to hold. When it does so, it uses its credit twice over. Having lent the deposits made with it, it proceeds still further, and lends the name with which the customer obtains money from other people. The result is a most serious inflation of credit, whatever the "securities" the bank obtains against its acceptance. What is worse, as some of the most careful bankers in the City have long perceived, the circulation of its acceptances exposes the credit of a bank to a danger of a wholly different sort from the danger it runs by mere deposits. Its deposits, as a rule, are likely to be from non-banking people, whose faith is not easily shaken and whose operations in paying in and drawing out can be calculated on with some certainty. A bank with a good list of depositors may sustain the heaviest losses and so become discredited in Lombard-street, yet its credit outside enables it to go on and perhaps retrieve its position. But a bank which accepts largely when anything goes wrong is instantly viewed with disfavour by its neighbours, whose opinion is nevertheless absolutely necessary to its existence. Its acceptances being no longer discounted, the customers who depended on them are unable to pay, and they practically come to the bank for payment. Possibly a bank with few acceptances and really ample security would be placed in no great difficulty in consequence, but the danger of excess is obvious, as we see in this great catastrophe. The disaster will do some good if it finally teaches joint-stock deposit banks the lesson that they must either not accept at all, or certainly not for more than a very small proportion of their deposits.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

(The Times.)

Our Dublin correspondent writes under date 10th October:—"The official machinery for carrying out the Intermediate Education Act is not yet complete, but it is hoped that in a few days the Commission will be fully formed. Some difficulty has arisen as to the appointment of a Roman Catholic lay Commissioner, the Government desiring on the one hand to select one whose collegiate reputation and experience will afford some guarantee for his fitness, and on the other hand to make such an appointment as shall be acceptable to the Roman Catholic hierarchy. As the success of the measure will to a great extent depend upon the harmonious co-operation of the heads of the different denominations represented on the Commission, it is necessary that care should be taken to avoid any reasonable ground of dissatisfaction in the choice of a gentleman to fill the vacancy. There is a sharp controversy in the Belfast press with respect to the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Porter, who had accepted the position of honorary Commissioner, to be one of the paid secretaries of the Board, and the reported intention of the Government to nominate the Rev. Mr. Cahill, C.C., to be the Roman Catholic paid Commissioner. The Northern Whig objects to both appointments as made on political grounds, Mr. Porter being a Presbyterian Tory, and the Rev. Mr. Cahill having as a journalist, helped the Conservative cause in Belfast by, it is said, sparing no opportunity of abusing the Whigs. It protests against the selection of such men, and reminds the Government that their conduct will be impeached in Parliament. This dispute shows more clearly the necessity for caution and firmness in dealing with questions of patronage, which are always most troublesome to the powers that be. The Duke of Marlborough is expected to return to Dublin to-day, and the pending problem as to the Roman Catholic Commissionership will then be solved in a few days. Meanwhile, the country is not inactive, but is anxiously engaged in making preparations to take full advantage of the Act. The more complete organization and unity of control in the Roman Catholic Church will enable the prelates and clergy to adapt the arrangements of their schools more readily, and start them at once upon their new career of vigorous competition from the 16th instant, the first day of

the educational year, from which the attendances will be counted. The Protestant, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian churches, however, are quite alive, in Ulster especially, to the importance of being ready in time. Meetings are being held in different parts of the country to make preparations for establishing intermediate schools where they do not exist. One of the first was held under the presidency of Lord Rossmore, in the county Monaghan, for the purpose of making the diocesan school available. At the meeting of the Ferns Diocesan Synod the subject was brought forward by the Dean, who proposed the appointment of a committee to report on the best means of securing and promoting the interests of the diocese in connexion with the Act, and urged the importance of having a central school in Dublin maintained by the General Synod and local schools throughout the country. The proposal was warmly supported by clergy and a committee appointed. At Ballymena an influential meeting was held on Tuesday to consider the propriety of establishing a school in that town under the Intermediate Education Act. Mr. R. Simpson, chairman of the Town Commissioners, was called on to preside. Lord Waveney moved the first resolution, which expressed approval of the Act as likely to encourage high class education. He said the announcement of the measure when it was brought in by the Government was an agreeable surprise, and it was received with general approbation by all parties and passed with little alteration. When Lord Cairns brought in the Bill he felt that he was listening to a proposal which was likely to be of permanent and extensive benefit to the country. He thought that a conscience clause was properly introduced in deference to the strong feeling which existed as to the importance of religious freedom. He regarded the extension of the advantages of the Act to girls as a valuable addition. He called special attention to the provisions of the Act which required that before a student could be admitted to any examination he must satisfy the Board that he had pursued his studies for 12 months next preceding the day of the examination in Ireland, and that the number of attendances in each case of a pupil coming forward should not be less than 100 between the 15th of October and the last day of the month preceding the examination. The 15th of October was, therefore, an important date to be observed in the opening of any school under the Act. The Act had attracted great attention in the North. The people felt the necessity of a system of intermediate education to satisfy the increasing desire of all classes to provide for their children a better education than they had received themselves. He understood that it was the constant wish of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Ballymena to provide their children with such an education as would entitle them to be sent to college. The Act would give effect to that praiseworthy desire, and would show that their success would depend upon the personal efforts of both teachers and pupils. There were two schools in Ballymena, one of them a diocesan one, either of which was perfectly capable of furnishing an education which would enable a young man to compete for exhibitions under the Intermediate Education Act, and one of the questions which they would have to consider was whether they could not combine them in one united institution. Many of the young men connected with families in the town had been sent abroad to learn German, a knowledge of which was now of importance in commercial life. He would prefer to see them educated in Ireland—that their minds should be disturbed as little as possible with foreign ideas; he valued, above all things, a reasonable nationality. Mr. Young, D.L., who seconded the resolution, concurred with Lord Waveney in his approval of the conscience clause. He thought there should be no difficulty in amalgamating the two schools, for in this matter there must be some give and take; and he recommended that they should not wait for even the seven days to elapse, but let a committee at once set on foot a scheme of union. The resolution was passed unanimously. A resolution was then moved to the effect that a school be established to be called the Ballymena Intermediate School. This gave rise to a warm discussion, some of the speakers advocating amalgamation and others the retention of both schools, and a third party the breaking of new ground. An

amendment was ultimately adopted to refer to a committee the consideration of the best means of establishing a school."

VESUVIUS.

(The Times.)

Our correspondent writes from Naples, 29th September:—"For the last two or three days, according to Professor Palmieri's report, the activity of the mountain has much diminished and the seismic instruments have been quieter. At the time of the new moon there was an increase of activity, as is always the case, and as we shall witness, no doubt, at the time of full moon; but the mountain pursues its regular course, except at these seasons, and some little time must elapse before what the world calls an eruption will occur. Of what character it will be it is impossible to say precisely, but appearances indicate that it will be a lava eruption—presenting indeed a most brilliant spectacle, but unaccompanied by those horrors which marked the eruptions of 1854, 1861, and 1872. I witnessed them all three, and cannot sympathize with the almost joyous expectation of numbers of persons who are looking forward to another as a kind of festive scene. During that of 1854 our houses rocked and we spent the night in the streets. A slight increase of the movement would have brought the house about our ears, and this at intervals lasted for two days and two nights. Those who were killed in the provinces amounted to many thousands, as I reported to you at the time, and among the English residents and visitors a subscription was raised, which was distributed in the Basilicata by an English committee. In 1871 Torre del Greco was partially destroyed—I believe for the tenth or eleventh time. Yet, though the whole population fled, all soon returned, rebuilt their houses, and are now living at the base of the mountain as careless and thoughtless of danger as the animals around them. The eruption of 1872 was most terrific; darkness was on the face of the land. Upwards of 200 persons were destroyed on the mountain, many of whom were brought past me as I stood at Resina scorched and skinned alive. No one who has ever witnessed any such disaster will look forward to it with any pleasure. It is an awful spectacle, and even a lava eruption must awaken sympathy for those who watch the burning flood destroying their household gods. It is to be hoped that the eruption which is now pending will be limited to this, but, as Professor Palmieri observes, it is impossible to say how it will terminate. The agents are all unseen, but appearances indicate that it will not be of so disastrous a character as any one of the three I have named. After a week of about as bad weather as we could have had, the sky is again of a spotless blue, and a gentle north wind scarcely crimps the sea. Few foreigners have come as yet, and there is, as usual, a strong desire to make capital out of Vesuvius. With the glass at 70 we are congratulated on having such a delicious cool temperature; and it is delicious after having been baked with a temperature of 94. A heavy column rises from the mountain, but for the last two nights I have not seen even the reflection of the lava on the sky."

Clippings.

The *L. & C. Express* says Mr. Robert Hart, from Peking, spent several weeks in Austria, in the watering places of Karlsbad and Techl. This high Chinese functionary met with a very sympathetic reception in Austrian official circles, where good feelings towards China were seriously expressed, chiefly in the Foreign Department, which highly appreciates Mr. Hart's enlightened views. The Inspector-General of the Chinese Custom-houses had the honour of being received by Archduke Charles Louis, the elder of the Emperor's brothers, and who, as the Protector of the Oriental Museum, is known for the great interest he takes in Eastern affairs. Mr. Hart is said to be highly flattered by the kind reception the illustrious Prince honoured him with.—The same paper hears that Mr. George B. Glover,

one of the members of the Chinese Commission at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, obtained a silver medal for his extensive collection of coins and medals exhibited in the Chinese section. Mr. Glover is engaged upon a catalogue of these coins, illustrated with woodcuts, which should prove a valuable guide to the coin collectors who had hitherto to depend mainly on Chaudoir's work.

The London & China Telegraph understands that his Excellency Kwo Sung-tao, the present Minister for London and Paris, will be shortly replaced by the son of the celebrated statesman, Tseng Kwo-fan. We very much regret that this change should have been found necessary, as the experience and goodwill gained by Kwo will be a great loss to his country. It is also reported that Li Fong-pao, one of the directors of the Chinese Educational Mission, will take charge of the Legation at Berlin, vice Liu Ta-jen, who returns to China. The Chinese Minister, Chen Lan Pin, to the United States, Spain, and Peru, has arrived at Washington with his suite, which includes Mr. Bathee, assistant secretary. It is uncertain when the visit to Madrid will be made. Our readers may remember that Chen carried out the investigation into the condition of the Chinese coolies in Cuba a few years since. The Second Minister is Yung Wing, who has been many years a resident in the United States. Chen Aiqui, who is acquainted with English, and well known in Hongkong, is also attached to the mission.

We have pleasure in confirming the announcement made in the London *Standard*, of 1st October, that a Gold and also a Silver Medal have been awarded to Messrs. Sutton & Sons, the Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England, for their extensive Museum of Seeds, Grasses, Models, &c., at the Paris International Exhibition. Visitors will doubtless remember this fine display of Horticultural and Agricultural Produce in the Gallery of the English Agricultural Annexe, and it is very gratifying to find that in this department Messrs. Sutton sustained their world wide reputation. —*Adv.*

The *Indian Tea Gazette* has the following:—"With reference to the China survey which is now likely to take place, we think the object should be to find the shortest and best route lying between the Brahmapootra and the Yangtze-kiang, so as to place the two rivers in trade communication. As little cart road, and as much water route as possible, is what should be aimed at. Hence, Batang, by a route East of Cooper's, should be reached, being the nearest town to the Yangtze, or else Yoong Ning, further south, should be tried for. Santa Foo, which some are advocating, is, it seems to us, the wrong direction, as leading towards the Meikong instead of the Yangtze. The Santa Foo route, according to Baber's account, is a most unhealthy one, and lies nowhere near the Yangtze."

Few missionaries have been eaten lately. The last missionary, we believe, who was disposed of in this manner was the Rev. Mr. Baker, a Wesleyan, who persisted in forcing his way up to the mountain tribes of Viti Levu in Fiji some ten or twelve years ago, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the settlers, the friendly natives, and his own fellow-workers. The Fijians who ate him, however, always said he was by no means good; and, indeed, white men were never in much favour among cannibals in the South Pacific, though novelty at one time told in their favour. However, according to a telegram from New Zealand, by way of New York, no fewer than five missionaries have been killed and eaten by the natives. This seems almost incredible, though the telegram goes on to state that their murder had been promptly avenged. Cannibalism has been unknown in New Zealand of late years; and although from time to time this or that chief has threatened to revert altogether to the old savage rites and customs of his fathers, to go back to cannibalism was never seriously thought of, we believe. Of course such an outbreak is quite

conceivable; but we may hope that the facts have been at least exaggerated.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

It is evident that the octopus intends to remain in the background, or rather in deep water, no longer, and that he is determined to present his claims to recognition without loss of time. Just now he is distinguishing himself by sending monster representatives of his family to the Cornish coast, where two which have been caught are found to measure upwards of five feet each. It would appear, moreover, that they are not wanting in energy, for, while one is reported to have possessed tentacles as thick as a child's arm, the other, when captured, so fiercely grasped the boat that it was almost impossible to disengage the creature's hold. Swimming is a delightful pastime, and, more than that, rapidly becoming a necessary accomplishment, and it is therefore the more annoying that the octopus should entertain the idea of establishing himself on the British shores. It is of course to be hoped that, after a time, he may migrate again; but meanwhile bathers had better beware of him and his tentacles. To paddle about on a bright autumn day in the clear, calm sea is one thing; to be seized by an octopus five feet long and dragged incontinently to the bottom is quite another matter. For many reasons, then, it is desirable that the visit of the octopus to our coasts should be speedily ended, and if any means can be adopted of inducing him to terminate his stay, they should be put into practice. A reward to every fisherman who caught one of these interesting strangers might have a good effect in a very little while.

A curious story of a "bat cave" in South-Western Texas appears in an American journal from the pen of a gentleman who has recently visited the place. The cave, which is of unknown extent, is entered by a mouth some thirty or forty feet wide, by twelve or fifteen high, and the interior walls, of a hard, bluish limestone, are perfectly dry. No crystallisations of any kind were discovered by the explorer, but the interior was "perfectly alive with uncounted millions of leather-winged bats. Hanging to the walls and ceilings were, everywhere, knots of these creatures, like bees that had settled, while the air seemed literally alive and vocal with the incessant hum of myriads in ceaseless and apparently objectless flight." Every evening, we are further told, the bats come forth to seek food. "First," says the narrator, "came a small detachment of a thousand or two, and, after an interval of some minutes, the flight commenced by millions and billions. For two and a half hours the bat stream was incessant, filling the mouth of the cave completely, and on our way to camp we could see the undiminished stream of animal life still flowing, and looking in the distance not unlike long lines of black smoke from the chimney of a sea steamer." At the first blush, a bat cave like this does not seem a very desirable thing for a man to have on his "home lot." But the shrewd Texan proprietor is of a different opinion. The floor of the interior was found to be twenty-five feet deep in a deposit smelling so strongly of ammonia that, forthwith, a sample was despatched to the nearest analyst, who pronounced it to compare favourably with the guano of Peru. Here was a find indeed, inasmuch as the known parts of the cave are estimated to contain 80,000 tons. When our contemporary's correspondent left (says the American paper) the proprietor was busily sinking a shaft down to be main chamber, and receiving the congratulations of his friends on having "struck guano."

The *Edinburgh Daily Review* remarks, with reference to the list of stockholders of the City of Glasgow Bank, that an examination reveals too plainly that perhaps the majority of the partners will never be able to meet the call which will have to be made. The subjoined analysis is given as a proof of the extent to which the stock is vested in the hands of poor and dependent people:—Of the 1,300 odd shareholders, upwards of 200 are spinsters, with an average holding of £237 each; 154 married ladies and widows, with an average holding of £355. There are 98 executors and 76 trustees, with an average holding respectively of £589 and £1,308. Adding these together, we get 535 out of 1,300 holders of stock who have

dealt in it simply as annuitants, and who are not in any proper way the class of shareholders which is fitted to give confidence and stability to a speculative concern.

	Average each.	
206 Spinsters hold.....	£48,906	£237
154 Married women and widows	54,653	355
98 Executors	57,653	589
76 Trustees	99,460	1,308
5 Miscellaneous holders	900	180
8 Teachers	1,950	244
62 Tradesmen	20,540	331
28 Farmers and feuers	13,389	442
51 Bankers and bank officials	22,601	447
29 Insurance agents, factors, &c.	16,090	555
39 Ministers of religion	24,270	622
389 Gentlemen holding stock, whose business or profession is not described in the register	253,619	652
37 Solicitors and other members of the legal professions	28,366	766
99 Merchants	92,350	932
24 Medical men	25,220	1,050
24 Manufacturers, bleachers, coalmasters, &c.	40,678	1,679
4 Shipowners and ship-builders	9,100	2,275
10 Papermakers	66,017	6,602

It will be remembered that about the beginning of last year Dr. Boll threw some new light on the structure of the retina by the discovery of a substance of purple colour in the last retinal layer, in which a portion of the "rods" is engaged. It had escaped notice before, because of its very rapid disappearance on the action of light. Dr. Boll felt himself warranted in saying that the formation of images on the retina was a veritable photography. Subsequently Dr. Kühne discovered the organ by which this purple is incessantly reproduced, viz., the mosaic layer, or hexagonal epithelium of the choroid, which, therefore, it has been proposed to call the retinal epithelium. M. Giraud Teulon, in a recent report, calls attention to some modifications in theory required by the unlooked-for physiological function referred to. Thus as regards the persistence of positive images (i.e., the continuance of the sensation after the impression that produced it), the simple fact of chemical decoloration of the retinal purple by the light, involving a certain time for its reconstitution, by the secreting action of the mosaic layer, gives a sufficient account of the phenomenon. Then, as to accidental negative images and their successive phases of coloration, the photo-chemical theory replaces Young's perfectly arbitrary explanation, based on three supposed different kinds of fibres, by a simpler one, which is this:—A given monochromatic light chemically alters, in a constant and uniform way, the retinal purple which it encounters. Now, the rod, or primitive nerve-element, has its base immersed in the bath formed of this substance. We have only, then, to suppose in this element the power of feeling, in a different way, the intimate contact of different media, exactly as the *papillæ* of the nerves of special sensibility (like those of smell and taste, for example) appreciate or carry to the sensorium stimulations as varied as is the nature of the liquids or effluvia which come to them. When the primary cause, the luminous object, is withdrawn, the nerve-fibre, according to the progress of the reconstitution of the purple, announces by successive testimonies the gradual renewal of the normal bath.—*The Times.*

Professor Barrett, of Dublin, in the course of a lecture delivered at Birmingham, described Hughes's microphone and Edison's carbon telephone. He said that for many years it was supposed that when they made contact between two wires used for conveying an electric current, the current could not be affected by the amount of pressure between the points. This, however, had been discovered to be wrong and it was found out that the alteration of pressure caused a slight variation in the strength of the current, more especially in semi-conductors such as coal or graphite; Hughes's microphone was based upon this fact. If an electric current were sent through the little pencils it was found that a

more vigorous current was transmitted when the pencils were pressed more tightly against each other. Thus, the microphone was nothing more than the application of the principle of that variation of electric strength by variations in the points of contact or degrees of resistance the current encounters in the fragments of carbon. This had been made use of for the purpose of transmitting speech; but in using the microphone for this purpose the sounds became muffled, and an unpleasant metallic jarring was given to them. Mr. Edison had, however, got over this defect by adopting a little disc of lampblack made from the smoke of a paraffin lamp. A little disc of lampblack about the size and thickness of a sixpence was placed between two metallic discs. To the metallic discs were attached binding screws, and wires were laid to some distant receiving telephone. In front of the foremost disc was a metal plate, and attached to it a small projecting piece of metal. On speaking against the outside plate the vibration of the voice caused variations in the pressure of the little carbon disc, and thereby in the strength of the electric current, which produced alternating motions in the receiving telephone. The apparatus was so sensitive that the articulations of the voice were produced most perfectly. The lecturer illustrated the power of the carbon telephone by having some placed in connexion with wires to the Arts Club. Conversation was carried on, and by means of funnel for increasing the sound the shouts of persons at the club could be heard over a considerable extent of the rooms, and also the notes of a cornet-player, who played "The Last Rose of Summer." The lecturer said that during the afternoon Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., was at the hall. Speaking in the middle of the hall, only slightly above his usual tone of voice, a carbon telephone on the platform received the sound and transmitted it to some friends at the club. Some of these instruments might be placed in the House of Commons, and persons at a distance would be able to hear the speeches of Hon. Members delivered from their usual places. The carbon telephone had led to another important discovery by Mr. Edison—namely, the micro-simeter, a thermometer of the utmost delicacy. The variations in the length of an iron

bar caused by heat could be shown by the increased or decreased pressure of the end of the bar upon the disc of carbon and its influence on an electric current to the most minute degrees. By means of this appliance the inventor at the last eclipse of the sun was able to observe the heat radiants by the corona of the sun. The variations in the length of the iron bar could be detected to the ten-millionth part of an inch. The phonograph, electric pen, and other of Mr. Edison's numerous inventions were also explained. Referring to the large number of appliances which Mr. Edison has invented, Professor Barrett said that Mr. Edison's agent, Mr. Adams, had just received the following telegram relating to the electric light:—"I have just solved the problem of the sub-division of the electric light indefinitely, but it will not be shown until all the patents are secured, and then I will send a description."—*Times*.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Sin Naning*, for Tientsin—His Ex. C. L. de Kapafia (Spanish Minister), and Secretary of Legation, and Mr. B. C. G. Scott.

Per str. *Hae-ting*, for Foochow—Captain Drew.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. J. C. Smith and de Livron. For Hiogo—Mr. and Mrs. Love and Miss Dover. For Yokohama—Mr. W. Robertson.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, from Japan—General and Mrs. Donovan, Miss Hunter, Rev. Urwick, Miss Irene Nathan, Captain Taylor, Messrs. E. G. Low, Koester, T. Hamlyn, W. Hamlyn, de Lioion, Breen and Johnson.

Per str. *Glenartney*, from Japan—Messrs. Maries, Turner, James, and two in steerage.

Per str. *Chinglung*, from Newchwang—Mr. and Mrs. Kindblad and child. From Chefoo—Mr. Weir.

Per str. *Geelong*, from Southampton—Mr. Octavius Johnson. From Point de Galle—Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Laing.

Per str. *Glenearn*, from London—Mrs. Adams and family, and Messrs. Greathead and Kirkby.

Per str. *Hanyang*, from Hankow, &c.—Mr. Locke.

Per str. *Pautah*, from Tientsin—Baron de Pibrac, Rev. Dr. Gulick, Messrs. Scott and Woo.

Per str. *Hae-ting*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. A. Mouillesana de Bernieres, Mr. T. B. Hedge.

Per str. *Yungtze*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Pavenstedt and Hall.

Per str. *Shun Lee*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Kikida (Japanese Minister), B. Young. From Chefoo—Bishop Scherschewsky, and the Rev. Mr. Thompson.

Per str. *Yung-ching*, from Newchwang—Mr. Blatchford.

LEAVING.

Per P. & O. str. *Lombardy*, for Hongkong—Mr. J. R. Bromley.

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SHANGHAI OPIUM AND SILK RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1878.

FROM IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To NETHERLANDS AND CONTINENT.	To AMERICA.	To HONGKONG, COAST PORTS, &c.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPMENT.	GRAND TOTAL.
Total as per last Report	Bales. 8,332	Bales. 15,732	Bales. 1,987	Bales. 1,587	Bales. 29,592	Bales. ..	Bales. 33,503
Subsequent Shipments	459	2,598	..	43	3,100	..	3,100
Total	8,895	18,330	1,987	1,439	31,392	..	31,392

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 23RD NOVEMBER, 1878.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	80	80.00	155	155.00	100	120.00	45	42.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	59	59.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	139	139.00	155	155.00	100	120.00	45	42.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	39	39.00	119	118.80	99	118.83	10	10.00

Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
RE-EXPORTED.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.
Malwa	137 137.00	93 93.50	18 18.00	37 37.00	16 16.00	81 81.00	..	30 20.00	..	6 6.50	..	409 409.00
Patna	12 14.40	..	..	5 6.00	..	..	..	5 6.00	..	..	..	23 26.40
Benares	26 31.20	..	..	1 1.20	5 6.00	..	..	3 3.60	..	..	..	35 42.00
Persian	32 32.00	2 2.00	2 2.00	..	3 3.00	22 22.00	..	2 2.00	..	..	..	63 63.00
Total ..	207 214.60	95 95.50	20 20.00	43 44.20	24 25.00	102 102.00	..	40 41.60	..	6 6.50	..	519 540.40

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1878-9.

TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.						TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.—Continued.					
VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.	VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
Gleneagles	s.s. May 24	London	Piculs. 21,464.33	Piculs.	Piculs. 21,464.33	Surat	s.s. Aug. 3	Bombay	Piculs.	Piculs. 23.25	Piculs. 23.25
Londoun Castle ..	" 26	"	20,043.24	.....	20,043.24	Tencuer	" 9	London	5,659.69	33.50	5,693.19
Anchises	" 24	"	327.72	326.18	653.90	Peiho	" 10	"	2.23	430.61	423.34
Lombardy	" 25	"	392.87	.....	392.87	City of Baltimore ..	" 12	"	5,505.87	68.13	5,674.00
"	" 25	Bombay	.....	89.38	89.38	Pekin	" 18	"	4,210.04	1,332.61	5,542.65
Ocean King	" 29	London	19,092.00	.....	19,092.00	Mikado	" 20	"	4,441.02	386.31	4,827.33
Glenartney	" 29	"	17,775.19	.....	17,775.19	Djemnah	" 24	"	0.42	440.29	440.71
Radnorshire	" ..	"	16,385.45	.....	16,385.45	Windhover	s.v. 31	"	8,722.56	138.07	8,860.63
Glennearn	June 1	"	13,693.74	.....	13,693.74	Ajax	s.s. 31	"	1,244.39	474.71	1,719.10
Sindh	" 1	Marseilles	12.67	.....	12.67	Strathleven	" 31	"	6,240.05	559.25	6,799.30
Sarpedon	" ..	London	17,596.40	.....	17,596.40	Hesperia	" 31	"	529.29	.....	529.29
Stad Haarlem	" 6	"	19,047.73	.....	19,047.73	"	31	Hamburg	25.71	.....	25.71
Thibet	" 8	"	3,831.96	.....	3,831.96	Kashgar	" 31	London	1,791.43	1,721.23	3,512.66
"	" 8	Hamburg	1.20	.....	1.20	"	" 31	Venice	1.30	.....	1.30
"	" 8	Bombay	0.75	39.62	40.37	"	" 31	Bombay	2.66	48.32	50.98
Afghan	" 10	London	18,598.93	.....	18,598.93	Iraouaddy	Sept. 7	London	34.00	0.45	34.45
Hankow	" 13	"	23,067.06	.....	23,067.06	"	" 7	Bombay	.....	26.46	26.46
Orestes	" 13	"	1,280.93	.....	1,280.93	Altona	" 13	London	4,370.00	254.28	4,624.28
N'veau Mondelli s.v.	" 13	Nicolaiefsk	1,548.87	.....	1,548.87	Glaucus	" 14	"	1,725.44	163.22	1,888.66
Argyle	s.s. 18	London	11,472.18	.....	11,472.18	Khedive	" 14	"	3,930.72	342.25	4,272.97
Yangtze	" 15	"	441.15	.....	441.15	"	" 14	Bombay	112.80	179.20	292.00
"	" 15	Marseilles	34.22	.....	34.22	Serapia	s.v. 18	London	8,473.18	.....	8,473.18
Menelaus	" 21	London	3,443.14	.....	3,443.14	Titania	s.s. 19	"	6,011.96	.....	6,011.96
Sunda	" 22	"	301.92	.....	301.92	Sindh	" 21	"	.....	107.76	107.76
"	" 22	Bombay	6.21	35.54	41.75	"	" 21	Bombay	.....	32.51	32.51
Coriolanus	s.v. 25	London	11,460.13	.....	11,460.13	Ulysses	" 25	London	4,721.81	920.71	5,642.52
Patroclus	s.s. 27	"	3,742.82	.....	3,742.82	Hindustan	Oct. 3	Hongkong	.....	30.02	30.02
"	" 27	Hamburg	3.20	.....	3.20	"	" 3	London	.....	396.58	396.58
Ava	" 29	London	227.89	36.00	263.89	"	" 3	Bombay	.....	202.92	202.92
"	" 29	Marseilles	11.39	.....	11.39	Priam	" 3	London	1,240.83	480.70	1,721.53
Sestos	July 6	London	2,248.79	363.25	2,612.04	Syria	" 9	"	4,231.47	404.24	4,635.71
Teheran	" 6	"	5,152.54	706.87	5,859.41	Diomed	" 9	"	63.76	338.40	402.16
"	" 6	Dunedin	13.59	.....	13.59	Tigre	" 10	"	65.72	238.74	304.46
"	" 6	Bombay	27.41	.....	27.41	Venetia	" 10	Bombay	.....	53.11	53.11
Achilles	" 9	London	3,448.04	.....	3,448.04	"	" 17	London	.....	771.26	771.26
"	" 9	Odessa	68.70	.....	68.70	"	" 17	Bombay	.....	63.28	63.28
Viking	" 10	London	20,346.69	1,553.81	21,900.50	Sarpedon	" 19	London	473.46	882.58	1,356.04
Dago	" 12	"	15,452.59	484.43	15,937.02	Yangtze	" 23	"	.....	209.35	209.35
Amazona	" 13	"	398.47	506.39	904.86	"	" 23	Bombay	.....	34.30	34.30
Glengyle	" 17	"	14,595.40	.....	14,595.40	Nizam	" 31	London	294.89	22.56	317.45
Feronia	" ..	"	12,021.98	.....	12,021.98	"	" 31	Bombay	.....	64.62	64.62
Kolga	" 17	Nicolaiefsk	1,405.18	.....	1,405.18	Deucalion	" 31	London	1,215.66	402.44	1,618.10
Stentor	" 19	London	3,955.01	373.36	4,328.37	Glenfalloch	Nov. 2	"	103.34	110.51	213.85
Cairnmuir	" 21	"	15,049.57	.....	15,049.57	Ava	" 7	Bombay	.....	40.90	40.90
Malabar	" 24	"	9,940.92	880.42	10,821.34	Antenor	" 9	Port Said	85.15	.....	85.15
Zambesi	" 20	"	4,905.32	1,167.37	6,072.69	"	" 9	London	2,287.71	551.83	2,839.54
"	" 20	Bombay	36.98	32.27	69.25	Gwalior	" 14	Bombay	.....	279.49	279.49
Hector	" 26	London	3,313.89	306.29	3,620.38	"	" 14	London	2,280.72	473.61	2,754.33
Standard	" 26	"	4,424.88	36.56	4,461.44	Orestes	" 18	"	1,259.06	.....	1,259.06
Anadyr	" 27	"	0.78	637.69	638.47	Amazona	" 21	"	213.65	.....	213.65
Flours Castle	Aug. 5	"	20,234.52	.....	20,234.52	Total			447,600.12	21,919.13	469,519.25
Surat	" 3	"	3,585.59	602.94	4,188.53						

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1878-9.

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.						TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.—Continued.					
VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.	VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
Tokio Maru ... s.s.	June 4	Nagasaki	Piculs. 298.76	Piculs.	Piculs. 298.76	Saikio Maru ... s.s.	Aug 22	Chicago	Piculs.	Piculs. 784.94	Piculs. 784.94
"	" 4	Hiogo	4.16	.....	4.16	"	" 22	San F'cisco	17.81	1.73	19.54
"	" 4	Yokohama	4.85	.....	4.85	Gleniffer	" 31	New York	285.94	2,528.51	2,814.00
Hiroshima Maru ..	" 8	New York	236.13	.....	236.13	Nagoya Maru ..	Sep. 10	"	1.64	493.60	495.24
"	" 8	Boston	141.43	.....	141.43	"	" 10	Chicago	212.70	5:0.46	763.16
Orestes	" 8	New York	172.07	.....	172.07	"	" 10	San F'cisco	6.30	115.23	121.53
Nagoya Maru	" 20	"	842.21	.....	842.21	Merionethshire ..	" 19	New York	687.04	9,185.70	9,872.74
"	" 20	Boston	88.02	.....	88.02	City of Santiago ..	" 26	"	.....	3,517.72	3,517.72
Menelaus	" 21	New York	44.21	.....	44.21	Hiroshima Maru ..	Oct. 2	Chicago	16.34	960.37	976.71
Patroclus	" 27	"	204.33	.....	204.33	"	" 2	San F'cisco	9.00	112.69	121.69
Saikio Maru	" 25	Yokohama	14.80	.....	14.80	"	" 2	New York	.....	699.40	699.40
Tokio Maru	July 2	New York	130.07	.....	130.07	"	" 2	Yokohama	5.54	.....	5.54
"	" 2	Chicago	76.91	.....	76.91	Ocean King	" 10	New York	33.97	6,807.34	6,841.31
"	" 2	San F'cisco	235.39	.....	235.39	Glennearn	" 15	"	.....	3,980.98	3,980.98
"	" 2	Nagasaki	3.30	.....	3.30	Genkai Maru	" 14	"	.....	440.01	440.01
Anchises	" 9	New York	1.65	.....	1.65	"	" 14	Chicago	.....	487.93	487.93
Glenorchy	" 16	"	1,206.57	1,210.07	2,416.64	Braemar Castle ..	" 29	New York	2.27	6,038.69	6,038.96
Saikio Maru	" 22	"	70.98	334.54	405.52	Hiroshima Maru ..	" 29	"	930.43	.....	930.43
"	" 22	Chicago	.....	111.32	111.32	Genkai Maru	Nov 15	San F'cisco	.....	30.01	30.01
"	" 22	San F'cisco	.....	129.48	129.48	Glenfinlas	" 15	New York	0.18	7,692.80	7,692.98
Gordon Castle	" 27	New York	1,093.68	1,852.37	2,946.05	Haydn Brown	" 22	"	416.40	1,647.65	2,064.05
Hiroshima Maru ..	Aug. 6	"	1.01	692.15	693.16	Total			7,755.54	50,610.81	58,366.35
Saikio Maru	" 22	New York	51.50	.....	51.50						
"	" 22	New York	208.40	207.12	415.52						

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1878.

PIECE GOODS.—Business has been on a decidedly limited scale during the week, except at Auctions; neither buyers nor sellers having any confidence in the market, the former supplying themselves with the goods required, in most cases at lower rates than hitherto; at the Yuen-fong Auction last week there was another decided collapse in common S¹-lbs. Grey Shirtings, 5,000 pieces being sold at £1.35 to £1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$, and since then further sales have been made on the basis of the Auction rates; fine and Medium Shirtings being firmer held, better maintain their value, but sales meanwhile have to be small. T-Cloths have been offered in vain, buyers prefer to wait for the Auctions, and the same may be said of English Drills. White Shirtings have been a little dealt in for the North, and for good chops the fall is not nearly as heavy as for common.

In American goods, the Auctions of damages have been unusually large, and have been quite sufficient to supply any demand; rates for such show a considerable fall, and for sound goods consequently offers are much lower, but no business has been done.

There is not much change in the Woollen market, except that Spanish Stripes are 1 candareen lower for Scarlet.

From the Outports all reports state a dull and drooping market, the natural result of a falling market here, and Japan is taking very little.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—S¹-lbs.—Sales are 17,000 pieces of Horse and Jockey at £1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$, Red Eagle and Red Pheasant at £1.55, Red Anchor at £1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$, Two Lion at £1.49, Red Buffalo at £1.48, Pagoda at £1.47, Yellow Joss at £1.46, Horseman at £1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$. Green Stork at £1.39, Red Stork and Blue Cock at £1.38, and a considerable quantity at the Auctions as noted below at these prices last week showed a fall of 4 to 5 candareens on common quality, but the rates yesterday were only about 1 candareen under the previous week's.

7lbs.—The market is lower for common qualities, and the only sales quoted are 4,000 pieces Cat and Lion at £1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$; at the E-wo Auction last week most of the common goods were withdrawn, whilst medium being scarce maintained their value.

6lbs. are also lower, but at the rates are wanted. Sales 8,000 pieces Yellow Stag at £1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

9.12lbs.—A little business has been done for the River and Ningpo, say 1,500 pieces Red Dragon at £2.10, Red Unicorn at £2.05, and Pagoda at £1.98.

T-CLOTHS.—7lbs.—Sales are limited to 3,400 pieces Lion-on-hale at £1.15, Green Unicorn at £1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Flying Horse at £1.07; offers, except at far under the lately current rates, are difficult to obtain.

8lbs.—The only sale is 1,000 pieces Red Unicorn at £1.38, resales of ordinary quality have been made at Auction at £1.22, being at a loss to the holder of nearly 1 mace per piece. Of 6lbs., 1,500 pieces Yellow Unicorn were sold at £0.87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Of 64-reed Dewhurst's Eagle 3,400 pieces are quoted as sold at £1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a few Horseman at £1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DRILLS.—No sales are quoted of English, and offers are below the Auction rates. Of Dutch, 900 pieces sold at £2.10; in American Drills the large Auction sales of sea damages have quite supplied the demand for the present, and for these prices are lower, the same may be said of American Sheetings and Continentals.

JEANS have not been asked for.

FANCY GOODS have been very little enquired for, and the small lots of Turkey Red Cambrics and Velvets offered at Auction had to be sold at decidedly lower rates.

WOOLLENS.—At Auction, Camlets and Long Ells are without much change, but Spanish Stripes are lower, and of Lastings which are lower, 200 pieces House chop assorted have been sold at £1s. 7.70. Crape Lastings have been sold at very low rates, and are difficult to move at any price.

P.S.—At to-day's Auction, S¹-lbs. Shirtings show a re-action, good and medium qualities being 2 candareens to $\frac{1}{2}$ candareen higher than last week, 7lbs. however are lower. T-Cloths show a further fall of 1 to 2 candareen for both 7 and 8 lbs., and Drills have dropped to £1.70. Camlets are quite 1 mace lower, and the fall in Spanish Stripes is confirmed.

	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Lt. Gt.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Mauve.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Total Sales
YUEN-FONG, 21st inst.												
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce. £	10.90/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.05	11.45/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.40	11.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	11.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ /45	10.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ /82 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	12.75	...
Sales, pcs...	250	60	160	10	20	10	.....	20	40	.....	10	580
" G.G. per pce. £	10.90/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.25	11.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	12.55	...
Sales, pcs...	50	10	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	20	120
Long Ells " " £	6.46	6.44	.....	.....	5.40	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	80	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
S. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. £	0.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	0.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	0.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	66	12	30	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	126
KIN-MING, 26th inst.												
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. £	11.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ /79	12.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ /16	12.30	11.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ /70	11.50/5	10.75	12.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	170	50	50	100	20	10	10	10	10	.....	.....	430
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pce. £	6.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Lasting Lion p. pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
" Elephant p. pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
S. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd. £	0.53.1/54.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
E-wo, 27th inst.												
Camlets H.D.B. p. pce. £	11.10/12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.60	11.60/5	11.35/45	11.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	120	50	60	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
Long Ells H.D.B. p. pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sp. Stripes " p. yd. £	0.51 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	0.61	.....	.....	.....	0.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	48	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Sp. Stripes Horse p. yd. £	0.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ /51	0.46.3	0.61.3	.....	0.45.3	.....	0.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.44 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	66	12	30	.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	126

AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS—

"Yuen-fong."—21st instant—

		Total.
GREY SHIRTINGS —S ¹ -lbs. C.P.H. Peacock, at £1.35 to 1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$		= 1,000 pcs.
" 2-Man, at £1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$		= 2,000 "
" House, at £1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$		= 2,000 "
7-lbs. Man and Gun, at £1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$		= 1,500 "
VELVETS —22-inch Black, at £0.12.9 to 0.12.9.2 $\frac{1}{2}$		= 210 "

"King Ming."—26th instant—

	Red Ram.	Blue Ram.	Red Lion.	Red Buffalo.	Red Dragon.	Red Camel.	Red Eagle.	
GREY SHIRTINGS —S ¹ -lbs.	£1.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.51 $\frac{1}{2}$ /1.52	£1.51 $\frac{1}{2}$ /1.51 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.54 $\frac{1}{2}$ /1.55	...
Sales, pcs...	300	1,250	4,400	500	500	500	750	= 8,200 "

"Nie Kee."—26th instant—

	Fish, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs.	Fisherman, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs.	Bull Head, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs.	Beaver, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs.	
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS	£0.95/1.00	£1.16/1.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.00/1.14	£1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ /1.29	...
Sales, pcs...	150	250	150	700	= 1,250 "

"E-wo."—27th instant—

	Blue Unicorn.	Green Unicorn.	Red Unicorn.	Red Stork.	Green Stork.	Blue Stork.	Blue Fish.	Two-Lion.	
GREY SHIRTINGS —S ¹ -lbs.	£1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.58	£1.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.40	£1.39	£1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.54 $\frac{1}{2}$ /55 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Sales, pcs...	500	500	550	150	150	300	500	450	= 3,100 "
7-lbs. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.31	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	750	.....	.....	= 1,250 "
T-CLOTHS —8-lbs.	£1.35/1.36	£1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	House, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs.	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	500	500	600	.....	£1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ /28	.....	.....	...
7-lbs.	£1.16	£1.12/14	£1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	400	550	.....	.....	= 2,550 "
Sales, pcs...	1,000	2,150	1,100	.....	Yellow Unicorn, Two-Eagle.	.....	.....	.....	= 5,550 "
					£0.95 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1.15	£1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	...
					300	500	500	.....	...

DRILLS—14-lbs. Dragon A at \$1.70; Dragon D at \$1.70	Total.	
VELVETEENS—26-inch Black, at \$0.16.7	= 1,680 pcs.	
TURKEY RED CAMERICS—24-lbs., at \$1.13	= 30 "	
SUNDRY AUCTIONS—	= 250 "	
AMERICAN DRILLS—(Damaged) Dragon, at \$2.17 to 2.69	= 2,970 "	
" Lion, at \$1.95 to 2.59	= 3,120 "	
" Stag, at \$2.27 to 2.63 1/2	= 1,140 "	
" Cock, at \$2.21 to 2.58	= 2,670 "	
" SHEETINGS—		
" Indian Head, at \$2.45 to 2.64	= 2,820 "	
" Lion, at \$2.15 to 2.49 1/2	= 1,860 "	
" Eagle A, at \$1.65 to 2.33 1/2	= 1,750 "	
" Eagle W, at \$1.70 to 2.01 1/2	= 1,250 "	
" Star, at \$2.20 to 2.43	= 460 "	
" Man and Gun, at \$1.70 to 2.50	= 6,640 "	
" 10-lbs. Phoenix, at \$1.30 to 1.63 1/2	= 800 "	
" Cock at \$1.66	= 300 "	
TURKEY RED CAMERICS—2.2-lbs. at \$1.02, 200 pieces; Gold Dragon 2-lbs. at \$1.16 1/2, 300 pieces; Horseman 2-lbs. at \$1.05, 200 pieces.		
GREY SHIRTINGS—8 1/2-lbs. Dragon (mildewed), at \$1.56 1/2, 500 pieces; Yellow Stag and Blue Cock 7-lbs. (damaged), at \$1.10 to 1.15, 1,250 pieces.		
T-CLOTHS—(Damaged) Lion 8-lbs. at \$1.24, 7-lbs. at \$0.92 to 0.98, and 6-lbs. at \$0.79 to 0.87—1,050 pieces.		

ARTICLES.	QUOTATIONS.	ARTICLES.	QUOTATIONS.
<i>Cotton Piece Goods.</i>	<i>T.m.c. T.m.c.</i>		<i>T.m.c. T.m.c.</i>
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		BROAD CLOTH.....per yard	1.25 @ 1.60
38 1/2 yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. per piece	1.1.2 @ 1.2.0	CAMLETS—	
7-lbs.	1.2.0 " 1.4.0	English, SS, 56 yds. 31 in. Assorted.per piece	10.7.5 " 11.7.5
8 1/2 to 8 1/4-lbs.	1.3.5 " 1.7.4	LONG ELLS—	
Dewhurst XX	1.7.6 "	Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs.	6.0.5 " 6.6.5
9 to 9 1/4-lbs. nom.	1.9.0 " 2.0.5	Assorted	6.0.0 " 6.3.0
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality, nom.	2.0.0 " 2.3.5	LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in.	7.5.0 " 11.0.0
best quality	2.4.0 " 2.5.5	CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst.	3.7.0 " 7.5.0
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—		" LUSTRES, Assorted	2.7.0 " 3.2.5
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed nom.	1.4.0 " 1.5.0	ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst.	3.1.5 " 3.5.5
60 reed nom.	1.4.2 " 1.5.2	Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black.	3.1.0 " 3.4.5
64 reed nom.	1.5.0 " 1.6.2	<i>Metals and Sundries.</i>	
64 reed best	1.6.8 " 1.9.0	JAPAN COPPER—Slabs	15.6.0 " 15.9.0
66 to 72 reed	1.9.0 " 2.1.0	" Ore	14.2.5 " 14.6.0
best	2.1.0 " 2.6.0	QUICKSILVER	50.5.0 "
AMERICAN DRILLS—		TIN PLATES—14 x 10	3.8.0 " 4.0.0
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs.	2.6.5 " 2.7.7 1/2	STEEL	2.8.0 " 2.9.0
AMERICAN JEANS—		Bamboo	3.2.0 " 3.4.0
30 yds. 30 in. 6 1/2 to 8-lbs.	1.4.0 " 2.1.0	TIN, Food Ring	15.7.0 " 15.8.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS—		Quang-dia	15.5.0 " 15.6.0
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best	2.6.0 " 2.7.0	Fok Chok	15.5.0 " 15.6.0
ENGLISH DRILLS—		HOOP IRON	2.3.0 " 2.5.0
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs.	1.7.3 " 1.9.0	PIG IRON	16.0.0 " 18.0.0
best	2.0.0 " 2.2.0	IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 14	4.3.0 "
ENGLISH JEANS—		" " 11 & 21	4.4.0 "
30 yds. 30 in. 8 to 8 1/4-lbs.	1.3.0 " 1.8.0	" " 15 & 25	5.3.0 "
ENGLISH SHEETINGS—		IRON—Nail Rod—	
40 yds. 40 in. 14 & 16-lbs.	1.9.5 " 2.2.0	Dawes' Best	1.3.2 1/2 "
DUTCH DRILLS—		H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	1.8.5 " 1.9.0
30 in. 40 yds.	2.0.5 " 2.1.0	M. M. Crown	1.7.5 " 1.8.0
DUTCH JEANS—		Belgian	1.6.2 1/2 " 1.6.6
30 in. 40 yds.	1.6.0 " 1.9.0	Flat and Round	2.0.0 " 2.3.0
T-CLOTHS—		Do. Belgian	1.8.0 " 1.9.0
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary, ...	0.8.8 " 0.9.2	Lead, common brands	4.2.0 " 4.3.0
7-lbs.	0.9.3 " 1.0.3	L B	4.3.5 " 4.4.0
7-lbs. " Mexican	1.0.6 " 1.5.0	SUGAR	
8 & 8 1/4-lbs. 36 in.	1.2.3 " 1.6.5	Black, common	2.9.0 " 3.3.0
XX and best	1.7.0 " 1.9.0	" Formosa	3.3.0 " 3.6.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. to 32 in. per doz.	0.3.9 " 0.5.5	White, No. 1	6.4.0 " 6.8.0
Brown, 28 in. nom.	0.4.0 " 0.4.2	" No. 2	5.8.0 " 6.3.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	2.0.0 " 2.4.0	" No. 3	5.2.0 " 5.6.0
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in., nom.	1.6.0 " 1.7.0	PEPPER—Black	6.6.0 "
Dyed, Assorted	2.3.0 " 2.6.0	White	5.9.0 "
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in., nom. per piece	3.8.0 " 4.2.0	RATTANS—Common	2.2.0 " 2.6.0
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in.	1.3.0 " 1.4.5	Good to fine	3.0.0 " 4.0.0
Blue	1.1.8 " 1.2.3	Best	4.5.0 " 5.0.0
Brown	1.1.5 " 1.2.5	SAPAN WOOD—	
Scarlet	1.3.0 " 1.5.0	3 pieces to the picul	2.2.0 " 2.6.0
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 32 in. 2 1/2 to 3-lbs.	1.1.0 " 1.7.0	6 & 7 " " & inf.	1.5.0 " 1.6.0
VELVETS, Black, 22 in.	0.1.2 1/2 " 0.1.6 1/2	SANDALWOOD, South Sea	8.0.0 " 12.0.0
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in.	0.1.1 " 0.1.3	Timor	3.2.0 " 3.4.0
26 in.	0.1.5 " 0.1.8	Malabar	17.0.0 " 19.5.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nom. per piece	0.6.0 " 0.8.8	WINDOW GLASS—	
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in.	1.0.0 " 1.2.0	Large	2.1.5 " 2.4.0
41 in.	1.2.0 " 1.5.0	Small	1.9.0 " 2.1.0
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 & 32	65.0.0 " 80.0.0	KEROSENE—Devoe's	1.6.5 "
SPANN STRIPES, Assorted	0.4.8 " 0.5.5	COTTON—Shanghai	10.0.0 " 11.4.0
MEDIUM and HABIT CLOTHS	0.7.0 " 1.0.5	FLINT STONES	0.4.3 "

METALS.—Nail-Rod Iron has been sold as follows, viz., 6,000 bundles Belgian at \$1.66, 2,000 bundles M. M. Crown damaged at Auction at \$1.53, and 500 bundles Staffordshire at Auction at \$1.72. Lead is without change, and another 50 tons L.B. has been sold at \$4.35. Iron Wire, 200 piculs Nos. 15/25, were sold at \$5.30. Steel is lower, 500 boxes having been sold at \$2.80.

KEROSENE OIL.—The market has fallen heavily, sales having been made at \$1.65; and stocks are heavy.

SILK.—We quote the following from Mr. W. T. Phipps' circular:—For the French mail last week prices for silk continued to advance, and a recovery of Tls. 20 per picul was established from the lowest point touched a month since. A falling off in demand, however, and more business doing up-country has caused a sharp relapse for this mail, and latest quotations bring the market back to where it was at the date of my Circular a fortnight ago, with a lower exchange and holders anxious to realise. Market chop Tsatlees have been chiefly enquired for, and some few settlements of Kahing Taysaams are reported from Tls. 305 for common to Tls. 345 for fair cargo. The fortnight's business include—

For the French Mail.	Per picul.	Per lb.	For this Mail.	Per picul.	Per lb.
Gold Lion Chop, No. 4 Tsatlee.....	Tls. 405	Ex. 5/4 & 1/2 %	Cock and Worm Chop, Nos. 3 and 3 1/2 Tsatlee Tls. 402 1/2 and 392 1/2	= 17/11 and 17/5	Ex. 5/2 & 12 %
Mountain Chop, No. 1.....	Tls. 392 1/2	= 15/0	Tse-hoe's Monster Chop, No. 3 1/2	= 17/5	
Ince Elephant.....	Tls. 390	= 17/4	Dancing Bear Nos. 1 and 4.....	Tls. 390 and 360	= 17/3 and 16/0
Incense Chop, No. 4 1/2.....	Tls. 380	= 16/11	Red and Blue Elephant.....	Tls. 387 1/2 and 380	= 17/2 and 16/10
Gold Stork.....	Tls. 380	= 16/11	Elephant Chop " Kin-lun".....	Tls. 385	= 17/1
Double Deer "Vun-lob".....	Tls. 380	= 16/11	Bird Chop, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.....	Tls. 382 1/2, 372 1/2 and 362 1/2	= 17/0, 16/6 and 16/1
Ein-uen-fong's "Gua-ling" Kahing Taysaams	Tls. 370	= 16/6	Fair Minchu Yellow Silk	Tls. 280	= 12/6

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

NOVEMBER 28, 1878.

ARRIVALS during the week.—November 22nd, British steamer *Glennearn*, from London, &c.; 23rd, P. & O. steamer *Geelong*, with the English mails, &c.; 25th, British barque *Queen of the West*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.

DEPARTURES during the week.—November 22nd, M.M. steamer *Amazone*, with the French mails, &c.; 24th, American barque *Haydn Brown*, for New York; 25th, British ship *Salamis*, for Melbourne; 27th, British ship *Thermopylae*, for London.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Lombardy* takes 950 bales of SILK and about 400 tons of TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 11½d. Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 1½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 2d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 2d. On Paris, Bank, 6.46. Private 6.53. On India, Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 304½ to 305½; Calcutta, Bank, demand, Rs. 304½ to 305½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. disc. Private, 25 days' sight, 28 per cent. disc. Bullion, Gold Bars, Peking, Shanghai Tls. 191.50 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.20 per 100 taels Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.125 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,460 per tael.

FREIGHTS.—*Omega*, British barque, 480 tons, Nagasaki and back, 18 lay days, \$1.70 per ton coal; *Hope*, British barque, 450 tons, Nagasaki and back, 19 lay days, \$1.025, in full, coal; *Inheritance*, British barque, 394 tons, Nagasaki and back, 18 lay days, \$1.70 per ton coal; *Doune Castle*, British barque, 887 tons, Nagasaki and back, 26 lay days, \$2.000, in full, coal; *Inverness*, British barque, 725 tons, Nagasaki and back, 20 lay days, \$1.600, in full, coal; *Quickstep*, American schooner, 423 tons, Foochow and back, full cargo from this, 18 lay days \$1,300, in full.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 28th November, 1878.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—A few shares were sold at 69%, and exchange 72½ for cash. There are now buyers for cash at 70% premium, and sellers at 72% premium, with exchange 72½.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.—Business has been done to a limited extent at £17.20, at which shares are offering.

China Coast Steam Navigation Co.—No business is reported, on account of the absence of buyers. Shares might be procured at £104.

Shanghai Tug-Boat Association.—A sale at £125 has been made. There are sellers at this rate.

Shanghai Dock Co.—Some 25 or 30 shares have changed hands at £245. The market is quiet, with shares offering.

Shanghai Gas Co.—Some shares have been placed at £150. There are sellers at this rate.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—One or two shares have been sold at £725. There are buyers at this rate.

Chinese Insurance Co.—Shares are offering at \$350.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Business has been done at \$220 and \$230. Shares are offering at the higher rate.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—One or two lots have changed hands at £151½, at which more might be procured.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1878.—Bonds have been sold at £108, and are still in demand at that rate.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,200,000	\$19,243.05	30 June 78	* £1	20 Aug. 78	70% prem.
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	£100	£15	.....	.....	30 Dec. 77	{ Return of 7 1/2% on capital.	21 Sep. 78	17.20
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	£100	£100	£66,273.42	£11,979.42	31 Dec. 77	+ 7 1/2%	15 Mar. 78	104
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	+ 4 1/2%	21 Sep. 78	125
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£10,109.90	.....	30 June 78	* 2 1/2%	6 July 78	245
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	* 5 1/2%	5 July 78	97
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£8,640.30	.....	31 Dec. 77	* 5 1/2%	15 July 78	150
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£4,515.76	£1,033.37	31 Dec. 77	* 6 1/2%	18 July 78	160
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	\$500	\$225,000.00	\$92,935.52	30 Apl. 78	12 1/2%	31 July 78	1,550
North-China Ins. Co., 1875/77 .....				.....	£542,051.14	30 June 78	£140	2 July 78	30
Do. 1878	1,000	£2,000	£600	.....	£446,369.62	30 June 78	.....	.....	1,250
Union In. Society of Canton ...	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$262,132.10	\$21,091.40	31 Dec. 77	+ \$113.37	30 Sep. 78	1,700
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,200	£350	£350	£334,144.48	£74,285.99	15 Apr. 78	* 6 1/2%	11 July 78	725
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$74,133.82	.....	30 Dec. 76	* 6 1/2%	1 Jan. 78	350
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$632,302.00	\$260,157.58	30 Dec. 77	+ \$56.75 p.sh.	20 Feb. 78	910
China Fire In. Co., Limited ...	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$346,896.00	\$145,719.72	30 Dec. 77	+ 12 1/2%	31 Dec. 77	230
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co... ..	2,150	£100	£100	£5,000.00	£557.91	30 Dec. 77	* 5 1/2%	15 Aug. 78	151½

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872	£ 28,700.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th April & 31st Oct.	} £104½ nominal.
Do. 1873	£ 21,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	
Do. 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	"	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 10
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5 1/2 %	31st Dec.	£ 20
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 1/2 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£101
Do. do. 1877	£1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£108

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

THE WEATHER has been seasonable during the week, the thermometer ranging from 40 to 61.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of a copy of a work entitled "Treaties between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers," edited by Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Peking, and published at the *North-China Herald* office, Shanghai. Among various treaties given, it contains several which have been abrogated and others which have never been ratified but which are historically interesting. The volume is well printed and bound and reflects great credit on the publisher.—*Daily Press*.

We have received from the *North-China Herald* office a copy of the "Treaties between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers" just published by our contemporary. The book is convenient in size, neatly and strongly bound, and consists of no less than 230 pages. It contains all the Treaties that have been concluded between China and Foreign Powers, together with the greater portion of the various Regulations which have been successively agreed upon during the last sixteen years, and the recently concluded Treaty between Japan and Corea. Several instruments, though not now in force, find place in the work, as the French Treaty of 1844 and the United States Treaty of the same year; also, the Emigration Convention of 1866, and the Articles of Revision negotiated in 1869 by Sir Rutherford Alcock. This is, we believe, the only complete work of this kind that has been published, and it reflects considerable credit upon the enterprising office in question.—*China Mail*.

Many of our readers will have felt, at one time or another, the inconvenience of not having at hand for reference a copy of such and such a foreign Treaty with China. Several of these had never been printed. Others had been separately printed after negotiation, for semi-private use; others have seen the light in the columns of newspapers, and others again have been recorded in European publications such as the *British and Foreign State Papers*, compiled in London by Mr. Edward Hertslet, or in the *Archives Diplomatiques*, the corresponding Parisian work; but for all general purposes they have remained virtually inaccessible. Under the editorship of Mr. W. F. Mayers, all the several treaties and agreements which have been from time to time concluded to China with other nations, have now been collected and printed at the *North-China Herald* office in a convenient volume of some 250 pages. The large number of copies which have been subscribed for beforehand proves that the work will be especially welcome at Consulates, Legations, and Customs Offices, and we have no doubt it will be found a necessary book of reference by many private readers. There are some documents in it which will by-and-by call for especial notice. In the meantime we merely acknowledge the book, the subscription copies of which will, we understand, be distributed next week, as quickly as they can be prepared.—*N.-C. Herald*.

We acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the much needed volume, "Treaties between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers, &c.," which, under the editorship of Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary of H.B.M.'s Legation at Peking, has been published at the *North-China Herald* office. Since 1860, the editor tells us, no attempt has been made to bring together the greater portion of the various Treaties and Regulations which have been successively agreed upon since that period. The object of the present volume is to supply in a form adapted for easy reference, all treaties and regulations actually in force, from the Nanking Treaty between England and China signed in 1842; and a complete compendium of all the provisions under which the international relations of the Chinese Government are conducted are now within reach. The whole are bound in a well-printed, compact volume, with an elaborate index of subjects, which will render it most useful. All foreigners in the far-east must have it, if they would know the precise terms of their residence and trading in China.—*Shanghai Courier & Evening Gazette*.

The Treaties between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers. Shanghai: The *North-China Herald* Office; London: Trübner and Co.—This work, to which we have already directed attention, will supply a want much felt at the present time. It collects together all the treaties between China and Foreign Powers, and thus makes it easy to refer to our actual position upon any given point, which it is impossible to ascertain without consulting other treaties as in some cases we are entitled to more than is expressed in our own treaty, by virtue of the most favoured nation clause. The present collection gives, in addition to the different treaties, the various regulations agreed upon from time to time; and has also Sir Rutherford Alcock's Convention of 1869, and the Chefoo Agreement, now under consideration of the Government.—*London and China Express*.

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, June 1878.